

ONTARIO DELIVERS
SERIOUS BLOW TO
EXPORT OF LIQUORNew Legislation to Prevent Rum-
Running Across Border Into
the United States

TORONTO, April 27 (Special).—That a serious blow has been given to the liquor export business, particularly to the United States, by the bill yesterday introduced in the Ontario Legislature by the Attorney-General, W. E. Ramey, is the opinion expressed in legal circles at the Ontario Parliament buildings today. During a special interview granted by James Hales, chairman of the Ontario-License Board, to The Christian Science Monitor representative, it was learned that the Ontario Government is anxious to co-operate with the United States in preventing the flow of Canadian liquor to the border states, but it was added, there is considerable scope for greater assistance from the United States officers.

Ontario runs along the border of six states for almost 2000 miles. It is legal to manufacture whisky in Ontario and export it. The task of preventing smuggling to the United States therefore is difficult. With the present measure—the Ontario Government has gone to the limit of its powers, the Dominion Government only being able to legislate against the manufacture or export of whisky. The export methods of rum runners in Ontario is to obtain supplies of liquor at an Ontario point near the United States border and to smuggle it in, when convenient. The latest activity reported is that of a distillery in Ontario which transports liquor in launches to Lake Ontario, where the liquor is taken on board other boats, then proceeding to exporters' destinations, either in Canada or in the United States.

The new legislation introduced by Attorney-General Ramey, said Mr. Hales, "is intended to assert the legal rights of Ontario to control shipments of liquor over the highways of the province. Good results should follow this legislation in preventing rum running to the United States."

The measure just introduced will make it illegal for liquor to be shipped from Ontario breweries and distilleries by motor truck or automobile. Coupled with the existing federal legislation, which requires all international shipments to be made by such common carriers as railways or steamships, this will remove the legal loophole which in the past has existed for those runners who operate boats or launches in connection with the manufacture of exporting Ontario and imported liquor with liquor manufacturers in Ontario or Quebec.

At the latest authority in Toronto has stated that even should the liquor laws be made to meet the bill in the house, the Government could continue to export it while it would be slowly proceeding from appeal to appeal and would eventually be handed down by the Privy Council in England. "The authority also pointed out that a second bill introduced did not provide a new penalty of 'fine or imprisonment'; it merely rephrased the present section, substituting the word 'intoxicated' for 'drunk and disorderly'."

EGYPT RECOGNIZED
BY UNITED STATES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, April 27.—The State Department today confirmed the report that the Egyptian Government had been recognized by the United States. The recognition involves no change in our relations with Egypt, as all previously recognized American rights there are to be maintained. The recognition accorded by this Government is in line with the action of other powers.

MANIFESTO TO ISSUE MANIFESTO
By Special Cable
ROME, April 27.—Gabriele d'Annunzio's long-expected manifesto to the Italian working classes will be published on May 1. The Italian Federation indicated that Capt. d'Annunzio should publish a manifesto on that date.

PERU WOULD INDORSE DECISION
OF MR. HARDING ON TACNA-ARICAPresident Leguia Declares It Would Be Accepted Without
Question, Should Delegates Fail to Reach Agreement

LIMA, Peru, April 27 (By United Press).—President Leguia of Peru stands ready to accept without qualification or condition the decision of President Harding in the Tacna-Arica case if the delegates should not reach a decision among themselves at Washington. Senator Leguia made this statement emphatically in an interview Tuesday.

"Peru has absolute confidence in the fairness and ability of President Harding to settle the case," said President Leguia. "Our delegates at Washington will deal fairly and frankly with the representatives of Chile in the hope of reaching a direct settlement. If the delegates do not arrive at a decision, then we will accept the decision of President Harding."

"I believe that the claims of Bolivia should be given a fair hearing. The case of Bolivia is like that of Poland. By sheer economic necessity she must have an outlet to the sea if she is to

LAWS TO CURB HYPNOTISM
ARE DEMANDED IN ONTARIOAppeal Is Made to Provisional Government by Woodstock
Council of Women Following Exhibition in City

WOODSTOCK, Ont., April 27 (Special).—Widespread public criticism throughout Ontario of the practice of hypnotism has now developed a tangible demand for prohibitory legislation.

From time to time there has been expression of sentiment against the practice of showmen and others in using mental suggestion for exhibition and other commercial purposes, but in a number of towns and cities it was found that there were no municipal by-laws to cover the objectionable practices, so that no action resulted from the protests. The feeling in this city developed beyond the passive point, following the visit of a so-called hypnotist who, to advertise his powers, displayed in a store window the form of a woman whom he had put to sleep.

DE VALERA FACTION
OPPOSES PLEBISCITEDefinitely Against Free Expression
of Public Opinion
on Treaty

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 27.—Several important developments have taken place within the past 48 hours in connection with Ireland. At a meeting of the Dail Eireanna in Dublin yesterday, Arthur Griffith made a strong speech declaring his determination to take "whatever measures are necessary" to secure for the Irish electors a free vote in the elections which are to be held in June on the question of the Anglo-Irish treaty.

This was countered by a notice of motion by Miss Mary MacSwiney for the revocation of the Dail's vote in favor of the treaty. Even should the last named be carried, however, which is "always a possible contingency," while it would be a blow to the Provisional Government, it should not prevent Michael Collins from continuing to carry on until the elections, as the agreement at the last Ard Fheis meeting laid down that no change in the Government should take place before the elections in consequence of any adverse vote in the Dail.

The Roman Catholic Church, meanwhile, has come out with a weighty appeal after a general meeting of the bishops at Maynooth last night. It points out that nothing but the good faith and the solid virtue of the people has so far saved Ireland from general anarchy and civil war, and continues: "Like the great bulk of the Nation, we think that the best and wisest course for Ireland is to accept the Treaty and make the most of the freedom which it undoubtedly brings, freedom for the first time in 700 years." The bishops denounce the recent deeds of violence as those of "madmen, murderers and brigands." The effect of this is strengthened.

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BLUE AND GRAY PAY HOMAGE
TO GRANT ON CENTENARYNew York Reverses Memory of Civil War Hero and
Marshal Joffre Unveils New Monument

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, April 27.—The one-hundredth anniversary of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant began in New York today with impressive memorial services at the tomb in Riverside Drive. There, under the combined auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Grant Monument Association, the metropolis paid its tribute to the memory of the great Civil War leader.

After a preliminary concert by the Twenty-Second Regiment Band, Bishop William T. Manning of the Episcopal Church delivered an invocation and the Gloria Trumpeters played "Tchickadee," the march of the Grant Monument Association, made an introductory address.

Public school children sang "America, the Beautiful" and John J. Lyons, Secretary of State, spoke for the State, with Murray Hulbert, president of the Board of Aldermen, responding in behalf of the city. The trumpeters played Beethoven's "Gloria to God in Nature" and Marshal Joffre spoke for France.

Charles S. Whitman, former Governor, delivered the principal oration. Another patriotic hymn was sung by the school children and James R. Sheffield, president of the Union League Club, followed with an address. The audience sang the national anthem and the One Hundred and Fourth Field Artillery, National Guard of New York, fired a salute of 21 guns.

As Marshal Joffre arrived at University Heights, an academic procession formed in Guild Memorial Hall and marched across the campus through the colonnade of the Hall of Fame to the section set apart for the soldiers and sailors.

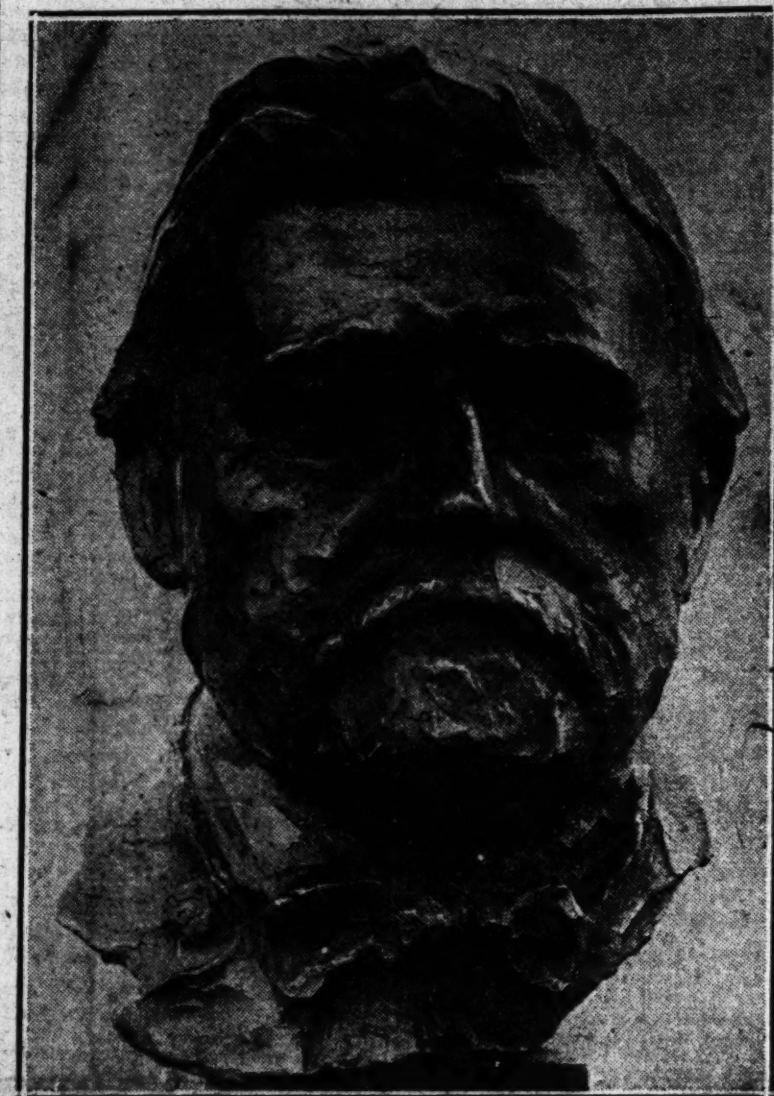
The French marshal then pulled a silken cord which dropped the flag from the bust of Grant. He was assisted by two of Grant's descendants, Col. U. S. Grant 3d, grandson, and Prince Michael Cantacuzene, great-grandson of the Soldier-President.

The bust is the gift to the Hall of Fame of the Grant Monument Association. It is the work of Henry Merwin Shady.

Marshal Joffre was escorted by Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University, and Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, director of the Hall of Fame. The State Department was represented by Robert Wood Bliss, Third Assistant Secretary of State; the War Department by Maj.-Gen. Lee Bullard; the Navy Department by Capt. C. T. Vogelgesang, and Governor Miller by his military secretary, Maj. William C. Cogan.

Others in the procession were Col. E. M. House, Robert Oliphant, president of the Sons of the Revolution; Mrs. Hamilton P. Fairfax, president of the Colonial Dames of America; Dr. Alfred L. Partridge, governor of the Society of Colonial Wars; the Rev. Howard Duffield, president of the St. Nicholas Society, and Charles Stuart Davidson, chairman of the American Defense Society.

Princess Cantacuzene, granddaughter of General Grant, will be one of the speakers at the celebration next Sunday evening at the Metropolitan Temple.

Head of U.S. Grant, Which Now Honors the Hall of Fame of
New York University, Having Been Unveiled by Marshal
Joffre Today—the Centennial of the Soldier-PresidentPRESIDENT LEADS
IN GRANT TRIBUTELittle Ohio Hamlet Holds Attention of Entire Country and
Entertains Mr. Harding

POINT PLEASANT, O., April 27 (By the Associated Press).—The Nation turned today to this little hamlet nestled at the base of the hills overlooking the Ohio River to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of one of its presidents and great military leaders, Ulysses S. Grant.

Up the river from Cincinnati came a flotilla of river craft, bearing the President, congressmen, high national officials, uniformed military officers, soldiers, state officials, men prominent in civil life and hundreds of other citizens. It moored at the landing and for the first time, though the little village gave to the nation a President, it was honored with the presence of a President of the United States.

But Point Pleasant was expecting the distinguished guests and, though few in number as in the days when the man whose memory was to be honored trudged barefoot through the dusty streets, they extended open arms.

Viewed Grant's Birthplace
In the presidential party were Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General; George B. Christian Jr., secretary to the President; and Mrs. Christian; Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Sawyer and Mrs. Sawyer; Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant; Mrs. Harry C. Corbin; E. B. McLean, James Prendergast, Jesse Smith; Dr. George T. Harding, the President's father; and Mrs. Harding; George B. Christian Sr. and Mrs. Christian; Col. J. A. Penn and T. Q. Ashburn, special aides to the President; and Representative Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth; Representative A. E. B. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens; and Representative Charles C. Kearns.

After viewing the place where General Grant was born—only the lean-to of which still exists here, the house of which has been removed to the state fair grounds at Columbus—President Harding delivered an address from a small platform erected near the site of the Grant home. Sound amplifiers made the President's voice audible to all in the village and to crowds assembled in Lytle Park, Cincinnati, 30 miles away.

President Harding's Speech
"I sometimes wonder," the President said, "if the magnanimity of

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MR. LANSING SAYS
ALLIES WILL KEEP
ENTENTE CORDIALEFails to See Reason for Franco-
British Split as Result of Recent
German-Russian Pact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, April 27.—The view that England and France will find a way for preserving their entente was expressed by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State in the Woodrow Wilson administration, in an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here today.

"They may quarrel a bit as they move along," he said, "but they will continue to pursue the same path and I hope will come out together at the end of it."

In view of the Bar-le-Duc address by Raymond Poincaré, French Prime Minister, last Monday and the crisis which followed immediately in the Genoa Economic Conference, Mr. Lansing's opinion, aside from being that of a trained diplomatist, is particularly timely.

Mr. Lansing expressed strong opposition to Russian representation in the Genoa parley. He scored the Soviet Government and declared that it was his opinion that the powers should not recognize the Russian Government as long as it is in the hands of such men as now govern. He expressed satisfaction that the United States was not represented at Genoa, since Russia is there, and asserted that he was sure the Russians "are still bent upon converting the world to their theory of government and I believe you will find that they will resort to any means to accomplish their purpose."

Mr. Lansing Close Observer
Up to today Mr. Lansing has steadfastly refused to give any interview on the European political situation, and today he declined to discuss any phase of the Genoa proceedings other than Russian participation. That, he asserted, is such a fundamental subject and of such general importance that he believes that any persons having a view or information on the question which may assist in arriving at correct conclusions should give it to the public. Perhaps no man in Washington is maintaining a closer outlook upon the proceedings in Genoa than is Mr. Lansing.

"Russia is there for no good purpose, you may rest assured," he said. "I am very glad that we are not represented. I should hate very much to see our Government give even this recognition to the nondescript committee which is running the Russian machine. I consider that participation in the meeting would be not only a waste of time, but worse. I do not believe that any beneficial result is possible with Russia represented as Russia now is governed, and I am sure that result of such recognition would have results the mischievous character of which is beyond estimation."

"For one thing, such recognition would encourage a lot of pretenders and aid them in getting a foothold

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GENOA EVENTS HASTEN
CALLING OF MEETING
FOR PERMANENT PEACEBreak-Up of Entente Certain
If M. Poincaré Persists in His PolicyOPPOSITION FIRM
AGAINST ARMAMENTPress and Public Alike Behind
Mr. Lloyd George in His Attitude Toward France

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 27.—"If M. Poincaré persists in his Bar-le-Duc policy, Mr. Lloyd George may feel compelled to break the entente with France. If he does so, he will have the whole House with him. What is more, he will have the whole country with him." This was the view expressed to The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by a close associate of the British Prime Minister, and is important as revealing the movement of opinion in Government circles, even if one is skeptical of events ever being allowed to come to this grave pass.

Before the British Prime Minister went to Genoa he promised the House of Commons that he would take no binding action there without consulting with Parliament and taking Parliament fully into the Government's confidence. Previously, he told the House of Commons that no action would be taken by the Government in connection with important changes in the Government's policy without consulting with the House.

The Christian Science Monitor's informant himself expressed the somewhat dubious opinion that the friendship with France, born of common and great sacrifices for a common cause, would withstand the fresh shock, and he vigorously emphasized the necessity of co-operation between France and England. Nevertheless, it is quite clear that the Government fears a break with France may be near, and is already considering its consequences and reactions on policy.

"Two Burdens Impossible
If the informant is to be trusted—and he has exceptional sources of information—there is not the faintest chance of British public opinion putting pressure on the Government to support any military measures the French Government might undertake on May 31. "As regards the House of Commons," he said, "it must be realized that the key to the British policy at Genoa is that this country cannot any longer carry two burdens, namely, a burden of debt and a burden of armaments. This view is wholly indorsed by the Coalition Liberals, by the moderate Conservatives, by the Labor Party and by the Independent Liberals. If French intransigence is going to involve this country in more armaments with intensified disorder in Europe a break becomes inevitable. Mr. Lloyd George will take the House of Commons into his confidence and will inevitably carry it with him in refusing to follow France."

The hope of the informant was that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

PARIS HEARS OF PROGRESS
OF ALL-EUROPE TRUCE PACTMr. Lloyd George Reported Ready to Conclude Defensive
Accords to Achieve 10-Year TruceBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 27.—The pact of non-aggression, or independent action involving isolation, has now become an issue among French politicians. As already indicated, Mr. Lloyd George had still one good chance left to make something out of Genoa. If he were prepared to accept modifications that affected the less important features of his scheme for reducing the risks of war during 10 years, there was a prospect he would be able to bring the central idea to realization.

This morning it is announced from Genoa by the foreign editor of Le Petit Parisien, Philippe Millet, who is known to be in the confidence of the British delegation that Mr. Lloyd George is prepared to take a diplomatic course. He will agree to a conclusion of inter-allied defensive accords, in order to achieve the greater result of an all-Europe 10-year truce. While other French correspondents are stating that the pact negotiations are not advancing, it is clear that in Paris there is a realization that progress is being made for opponents of the plan are already baying against it.

These advocates of the strong hand method of dealing with Germany are appealing to M. Poincaré not to let himself be deflected from his determination by the "illusory projects" of Mr. Lloyd George. A demand is made that he shall hold firmly to the undertaking he gave to take measures against Germany with or without the Allies, if she has not come to heel by May 31. Some of the more intransigent Nationalists are even beginning to doubt whether M. Poincaré's promise is as reliable as they first thought it.

André Tardieu, for instance, avers this morning that the Premier's firm-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Reparation Conference Likely to Achieve British
Premier's ObjectMEETING PROVOKED
BY FRENCH PREMIERParting of Ways Reached When
Either British or French Policy Must Triumph

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Special Cable
GENOA, April 27.—The opinion has already been expressed in The Christian Science Monitor that the meeting here to discuss the economic problems of Europe might develop into a real peace conference. That provision appears likely to materialize with unsuspected rapidity in view of the decision to call a council of the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles, excepting one-time enemy states.

The issue likewise has been precipitated from an unexpected quarter. France has all along fought against any tendency toward a reunion and it is strange indeed that M. Poincaré, himself the most intransigent of Frenchmen, should have provoked it. It is a direct result of a paralytic speech at Bar-le-Duc, which has raised the most serious issues and though he has not yet agreed to the proceeding—in fact there has hardly been time to receive his reply—it is regarded as inevitable that he will accept the proposition.

Premier Entertained
This new conference, which will commence with a consideration of the question of reparations, may, by sheer force of circumstances, extend its activities and thus achieve the real object of Mr. Lloyd George's initiative in getting the nations together at Genoa.

The British Prime Minister last night was entertained at dinner by British and American press representatives and made a speech which was almost without a parallel in his career. There was no mistaking the sincerity of his utterances when he dwelt upon the dangers resulting from the conflict of national ideals, the unsettled condition of Eastern Europe and the inevitable result that would come from any at-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Germany to Furnish
Officers to Russia

By Boston News Bureau
London, April 27.
GREAT BRITAIN has received semi-official information that Germany is to furnish officers for the Soviet army and navy. The news has caused great anxiety in Whitehall and is believed to have been the cause of Mr. Lloyd George's startling and pessimistic speech at Genoa last night.

PRESIDENT LEADS
IN GRANT TRIBUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

Grant; the dogged, persistent, unalterable Grant in warfare—the unconditional surrender Grant—would not be helpful in the world today. The great world struggle, which we might reasonably designate the civil war of western civilization, and in which we so creditably and helpfully participated, left peoples and nations prostrate, hard knowing which way to turn for restoration. I cannot help but believe that something of the spirit with which Grant welcomed victory, something of his eagerness to return to peaceful ways, would have speeded the restoration and hastened the return to prosperity and happiness, without which there can be no abiding peace.

Mr. Harding paid tribute to Grant as "the military hero of the republic; a commanding figure in the military history of the world; the surpassing example of magnanimity of all times; the most striking example of possibilities of American life; the confident and relentless commander in war and the modest and sympathetic petitioner of peace after victory."

The Republic Will Not Forget

"We know his cherishment of peace, intensified by his intimate knowledge of the horrors of war," the President continued. "I can well believe he would have approved of all that the republic has so recently done in joining other nations in lifting the burdens of armament and promoting understandings which make war less likely. I know he would have approved, because we surrendered no independence, we gave up none of that nationality which we fought, but we have furthered the assurances of peace, which was the supreme yearning of his brave heart."

"It is 57 years since Grant garlanded victory with magnanimity. His fame is secure. The republic has not forgotten and will not forget. 'What of the republic itself?' It will not be unseemly to say that American example and American conception of justice and liberty since then have influenced the world little less significantly than Grant's service to the Union shaped the course of our land."

"A score of new republics have unfurled their flags and democracy has opened new avenues of liberty and made justice more secure. Civilization meanwhile has made such advances that there has seemed a divinity pointing the way. And yet that very civilization, more serene than the world of the past, has been threatened by the World War, and in war's aftermath established order has been assailed and revolution has threatened throughout the world. In our own land the enemies within have been more threatening than those without. Greed and anarchy have menaced, but a calm survey gives every reassurance."

His Fame Is Secure

"Twenty centuries of modern civilization could not have been built on foundations which are false. A century and a half of gratifying American achievement dates from the sacrifices of the founding fathers, and their firm structure was preserved by the patriots whom Grant commanded, and will be held secure by the patriotic citizenship of the republic today and the grateful Americans of the morrow."

"Though he proclaimed the doctrine of moral disarmament at Appomattox, he believed in a nation equipped for a righteous cause," Mr. Harding continued. "But no aggression was in his breast."

Mercy Tempered Victory

"Undoubtedly the task of reconstruction was lightened because of Grant's moderation. . . . I cannot but feel that there is for us a lesson in the concluding sentences of the note in which he proposed to receive the surrender of the army of northern Virginia. Those sentences read:

"The armies, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officer appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses, or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside."

"To that he added the verbal agreement with General Lee that every man of the Confederate Army who claimed to own a horse should be permitted to take the animal home. General Lee observed that these conditions would have a happy effect upon his army. . . . In making such condition, in thus recognizing the vast difficulties of consolidating the peace won through years of suffering and privation, there spoke the great, true heart of the man who could see into the future and realize its possibilities."

"He saw union follow disunion, but it was not his to see complete concord where discord had flourished. I wish he somehow might know that in the more than a third of a century since his one and only surrender, the indestructible ties of union have been more firmly riveted and in the shared burdens and triumphs of American progress we have indeed continued at peace at home. Geographical sectionalism is only a memory now, and Mason and Dixon's line remains only a historical record, where an ambiguity in the federal Constitution was wiped out, and the nation resumed the onward march on its destined way."

Blue and Gray United

"Seemingly, it was a long time in which to reestablish a concord so manifestly essential to the Nation's greater achievements, but the understanding of the magnificent Lee was not universal throughout the South, the magnanimity of Grant was not manifest throughout the North. . . . But the war with Spain consecrated North and South to a common cause,

and the sacrifice and nation-wide service to the world revealed the common American soul. Grant, the great Nationalist, who appeared union and nationality above all, would rejoice to acclaim the republic of today."

"I do not mean to say that everywhere in our land we are all in complete accord about fundamentals of government, or the basic theory upon which society is founded. But the sectionalism of Grant's time has been effaced, and the geographical divisions which hindered the formation of the union and later threatened its disruption, have given way to the far less menacing divisions which have challenged all civilization, and which make the ferment out of which all progress comes. We are today incontestably one people, with a common purpose, universal pride, nation-wide confidence, and one flag. The contentions which beset us are not, alone, they are the irritants to civilization throughout the world. They are not to be ignored, but they have never halted the human procession and will not hinder the progress of this firmly founded republic."

Outstanding Example

"Grant was himself the supreme example of American opportunity. Standing before his humble birthplace, amid the surroundings of his obscure boyhood life, one doubts if three-quarters of a century ago anyone should have sought here for the military chieftain of a century. We have not a few, even today, who think small-town vision to be pitifully circumscribed. And yet this little Clermont County furnished in Ulysses S. Grant and Henry C. Corbin two of the 13 lieutenant-generals who have been commissioned in all our history."

Grant's even less likelihood to prominence than his unpropitious and unpromising beginning. There was the suggestion of mediocrity in his development, and even the steadfastness of his early manhood was stamped with failure. But there was the inheritance of quality, and he grew and grew rugged in the freedom of democracy."

"Even the beckoning opportunity of war left him seemingly unfavored by fate. Politically, he was out of accord with the master martyr, who became his commander-in-chief. But he believed in union and the nation supreme. He brought to the armed service preparedness to command and unpropitious beginning. There was the suggestion of mediocrity in his development, and even the steadfastness of his early manhood was stamped with failure. But there was the inheritance of quality, and he grew and grew rugged in the freedom of democracy."

Dreamed of No Destiny

"Other military leaders hitherto had mounted to lofty heights in the annals of human history. It is useless to compare, but it is befitting to recall that General Grant was not making conquest of territory or expanding empire. He did not seek to enslave; he only battled to sustain Lincoln, whom God inspired to bestow freedom. He did not seek to punish or destroy; he was fighting to save and reunite. In his heart were no drastic terms of surrender; he craved the blessings of peace restored."

"Many an incident of the war, many a revelation of his sturdy character showed that his face was set on the one supreme achievement—the union and the preserved ark of the American covenant of liberty. No hurting heart, no rivalry, no triumph of other commanders, no promotion of the aspiring or deserving, could remove his gaze from the great end sought. He wrote Sherman, in Grant-like simplicity and sincerity, that he would serve under him as willingly as over him, to attain preserved union. Out of such consecration, out of such unchanging devotion, came his signal victory. . . . He fought for a preserved union and restored nation, and succeeding generations are richer because of his example. One may guarantee the security of this republic no longer as leaders among men put the country's good above personal and political advantage."

"It is not to be said of Grant that he sought to preserve a political or social order, or even a government, which had especially favored him. He was too little favored by the existing order. Nor can it be said that he sought personal or political popularity. These things were apart from his early life."

"It is conceivable that men are prejudiced in their attitude toward great problems by their experiences—good or bad. Grant's own experience in life might have led a less deliberate character to welcome an upheaval, or disunion, or any reversal to the Government, but this silent man did not appraise his country by the scale of his own misfortunes. . . . He had yearned for no star, dreamed of no destiny. He merely met the normal way, face ever forward, ready to quicken his step when opportunity called, or responsibility."

"William Forrester, Civil War veteran, who knew Grant personally, was assigned a place of honor near the speaking platform. . . . Arriving in Cincinnati at 9 o'clock, President and Mrs. Harding and other distinguished guests were tendered a reception at the Hotel Gibson before embarking for the river voyage. Luncheon was served on the Government boat, Cayuga, on which the presidential party made the journey. Returning to Cincinnati in the evening, the President and Mrs. Harding and a few invited guests will dine at the home of Charles P. Taft, after which the return trip to Washington will be started."

Grant Exercises at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., April 27—Letters written by four distinguished Amherst graduates were read at simple exercises at Amherst College today in observance of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant. The letters, from Speaker F. H. Gillies of the National House of Representatives; Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, and Chief Justice Arthur P. Ruger of the Massachusetts

Supreme Court, were read by Prof. Raymond A. Getchell. Each writer expressed appreciation of Grant's services to the Nation. Representatives of the Grand Army were present.

Granddaughter of Grant
Unveils Washington Memorial

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27—Washington today stopped its ordinary pursuits to pay tribute to the memory of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and to unveil a monument, erected in his honor in the Botanical Gardens. The city took a half-holiday and the leaders of the nation joined with Army and Navy officials, government workers and school children in commemorating the 100th anniversary of the hero of the Civil War. The city was decorated fittingly; Pennsylvania Avenue, lined with fluttering flags and with its buildings adorned with bunting, formed an impressive background for the parade which preceded the unveiling exercises.

In the parade were more than 10,000 persons, representing patriotic military and fraternal organizations. At its head was Maj.-Gen. John A. Clem, closely followed by Civil War veterans who fought in the East and West Point cadets, 150 strong, followed by Annapolis midshipmen. The largest delegation represented the American Legion and the Military Order of Foreign Wars, West Point and Annapolis Academy sent bands.

The official program for the unveiling began with invocation by the Rev. William E. Huntington, president emeritus of Boston University, who served under Grant, and an outline of the construction of the memorial by the chairman of the Grant Memorial Commission, the Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. The memorial was unveiled by Princess Cantacuzene, granddaughter of General Grant.

In his address John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, called attention to the fact that General Grant, until the great opportunity came, was only an average officer.

"General Grant's service in the army after graduation was of the average quality and type, and his service in the Mexican War, while honorable and commendable, did not show any indication of the great future awaiting him," he said. "After leaving the army he did not show unusual ability during his civil career, and at the beginning of the Civil War we find him at the age of 40 without any accomplishment to his credit which would warrant his receiving any special consideration in the preparations for that war or for appointment to an important position in its conduct. He did not have influential political support, but what he attained was due to his own efforts and frequently in spite of violent criticism and antagonism of many in and out of the military service."

"General Grant had the genius of common sense and that was his chief reliance. Indeed he was perhaps the most self-reliant commander of armies the world has seen. After perfecting his plans, he carried them to a successful conclusion with a persistence which was one of his strongest characteristics."

Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, delivered the main address, placing the emphasis on the greatness of Grant as a man, rather than as a mere soldier, on his "greatness in peace rather than on his achievements in war."

"It was Lincoln who said of Grant, 'I cannot spare this man. He fights.' It was Grant himself who said, 'Let us have peace,' Mr. Coolidge reminded his audience. Mr. Coolidge drew attention to the fact that "in response to an increasing sentiment of gratitude and patriotism" the day had been set aside to observe the centenary of Grant and to show the memory of that great soldier-President the admiration of a united country for his outstanding characteristics of fidelity and honesty."

The simplicity and directness of the greatest hero of the Civil War were pointed to by Mr. Coolidge as marking the greatness of Grant. The objects that actuated him in war, he said, also actuated him in times of peace. None realized better than Grant that the cost of victory was high. Amid abuse and criticism, misunderstanding and jealousy he paid the price and, in peace as in war, he accomplished his desired results. "As Lincoln put truths into words so Grant put truth into actions. He stands out today as the great Captain of the Republic." He was genuine. And to his memory a grateful republic has raised this monument, not as a symbol of war but rather as a symbol of peace."

St. Louis Reveres "Citizen"

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27—St. Louis today celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of its most famous former citizen, U. S. Grant. Places of special interest today were Grant's cabin in St. Louis County, from which he brought to St. Louis loads of cord wood, and the house in which he married Julia Dent.

Salute of 21 Guns Fired

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 27—Parading of the garrison of the army post at the United States armory here and the firing of a presidential salute of 21 guns, with the reading of the general orders, made up the program today in observance of the Grant centennial. All but necessary duties were suspended for the day.

PARADE RESTRICTIONS PROPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 27—Restriction of the use of business streets for parades is being considered by the special committee of the Board of Aldermen. It is proposed to limit processions to certain streets on holidays, Sundays and in the evening. Businessmen complain of the blocking of Fifth Avenue with all kinds of celebrations that interfere with trade.

NEW JERSEY TAX REPORT ISSUED

TRENTON, N. J., April 27 (Special)—The franchise tax on public utility companies for the present year exceeds that for 1921 by \$229,459.31. The tax levied on the 261 utility companies of the State this year is \$5,924,555.47.

MR. LANSING SAYS
ALLIES WILL KEEP
ENTENTE CORDIALE

(Continued from Page 1)

from which it would be most difficult to dislodge them. We cannot afford to forget for a moment the character of the men who are now attempting to govern Russia, nor can we lose sight of the theories of government by which they are guided. They do not regard government as civilized people do. They are a set of theorists and worse, posing as statesmen. They are as irresponsible as children and as dangerous as savages. They play at government and care nothing for the results to any nation or any people so long as they can promote their own peculiar ideas. They are not in Genoa so much for the purpose of arriving at an economic understanding as for bringing the world to the acceptance of communism. See how frequently they change their attitude. They are merely playing with the other powers. They are without stability and cannot be relied upon from one day to another."

Would Level the World

"All of this would seem strange if we did not keep in mind the basis upon which they are trying to build. What they want to do is to promote and strengthen their own doctrine of Spivietism, and they are taking advantage of every opportunity to force it upon the world. They do not recognize the ordinary line of demarcation between nations and races. With them, class is everything. They level the whole world. That is why they are in Genoa. For these reasons, it is impossible to deal with them as with other people, and I consider it futile to attempt to do so."

Mr. Lansing could see no present menace to world peace through a Russo-German combination. This view, coming, as it does, from a man who helped to make the Versailles Treaty and to draw the lines of the new map of Europe, is particularly interesting. In view of the warning voiced by the British Prime Minister in Genoa last night, when Mr. Lloyd George declared:

"The world must recognize the fact that Russia and Germany combined contain over two-thirds of the people of Europe. Their voice will be heard and the Russo-German treaty is the first warning of disaster."

Mr. Lansing said: "Germany has no army, and Russia is without supplies. Moreover, Poland stands between the two countries and is a formidable barrier even as against free commercial intercourse. There is no means of communication except by water without crossing Poland, and Poland will be relied upon for the present at least to resist a too close rapprochement between Germany and Russia. However, Poland has her own problems, and it is not certain how long she could hold out if she should be caught between the two jaws of the pincers, unless she should receive outside support. It is to be presumed that the allied powers would protect her in case of such danger. But with England and France at variance concerning Poland, no one can say how long Poland could stand. Still, I do not see any serious danger to the world's peace from nearly all the state concerns very new at Genoa, and it was also insisted that all the signatories at Versailles should participate in the discussion. Therefore a meeting will be held at Genoa, probably within the next 10 days."

No Trade in Russia

From the above it will be seen that the one-time Secretary of State does not regard seriously the trade menace. "Mr. Lloyd George has a most exaggerated idea of the importance of Russian commerce, according to my view," he said. "There is no trade in Russia at present. Russia is not a producing country. You cannot sell where you do not buy. After all, commerce is a matter of barter, and as Russia is producing nothing, there can be no exchange of commodities with her. She has neither produce nor cash."

"Do you think that the Soviet authorities are beginning to see that they occupy a false position and have a wrong view of government?" Mr. Lansing was asked. "I have seen such inferences in the newspapers," he replied, "but I do not take them seriously. The Moscow Government makes profession, but it does not make reforms. The officials may be said to be wise, but I do not believe that they are better. No, I am sure that they are bent upon converting the world to their theories of government, and I believe you will find they will resort to any means to accomplish that purpose. They are deceiving some people, but not themselves. They are a mere set of irresponsible outlaws. They recognize no obligation, and they will be found resorting to any ruse to promote their plans. We cannot afford to have anything to do with them, and I hope the United States never will recognize their government. We should keep out of all agreements with them."

"The Soviet never can build up a stable government, but I believe that if left to themselves, the Russian people as a whole will find a way out of their difficulties. It may be a long road and beset with obstacles, but they will succeed. I wish there could be a way to help them, but it is a case in which interference would aggravate an already bad condition. They cannot be helped by recognition of the present form of government. Indeed, recognition would be the very worst possible thing we could do, because it is not in the Lenin Government to rule successfully, and recognition would be a grave offense to the better element of Russians."

EDISON MINE SHIPPING IRON ORE

MACUNGIE, Pa., April 27 (Special)—Big shipments of iron ore are being sent to the Southern Coal & Iron Company of Philadelphia from the Fittenhouse mines, which Thomas Edison opened, using a magnetic crusher of his own invention.

GENOA MAY HASTEN
NEW PEACE PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

tempt to oppress two-thirds of the continent. He touched the British as he indicated the possibilities of further catastrophes within the range of the lifetime of most of his hearers and moved Americans as he explained how he longed for the detached influence which the United States alone could bring to bear upon contemporary problems."

For Mr. Lloyd George there is obviously no compromise between peace and war. He is going right out for peace at any sacrifice, and after this discourse, no honest man can accuse him of any other motive than the general good of Europe and the peace of the world. There will need to be an end to the pernicious suggestions that he is endeavoring to frame the British elections or score personal advantages."

No Compromise

I feel we have now reached a definite parting of the ways, when either the British or French policy must triumph. Here there can be no compromise. Ever since the Paris conference of 1919 there has been a direct conflict of ideals between the two quondam Allies, and Genoa has seen a definite lead given to the doctrine of conciliation and co-operation as the only possible guarantee of peace."

If Mr. Poincaré decides to lead France in the other direction it is evident she will find herself in a position of complete isolation. In other words the Genoa Conference has justified its existence and even the machinations of Bolshevik Russians become a secondary consideration."

Naturally yesterday's developments, as signified by the effects produced by the French Premier's speech, and countered by the British Premier's talk with Anglo-American press men, who incidentally provide a striking example of Anglo-Saxon solidarity and good relationship, will considerably prolong the Economic Conference and, except for the almost unshakable support of M. Poincaré's declining the proposal for a meeting of allied and associated powers, public interest in its doings is likely to be maintained far beyond the anticipated period."

Powers Would Exclude

Versailles Sanctions

From New Truce Treaty

By Special Cable

GENOA, April 27—Reparations will be discussed at Genoa after all. The British delegation announces officially that a meeting of all signatories of the Versailles Treaty, except Germany, will be called here shortly "to discuss the measures and policy which M. Poincaré indicated" in his speech at Bar-le-Duc."

In the British view the French threat to act without agreement of the Allies, if Germany fail to fulfill their obligations by May 31, makes the position very serious. The French suggested that the situation be referred to the Council of Ambassadors, but it was pointed out that this was absurd since the heads of nearly all the states concerned were now at Genoa, and it was also insisted that all the signatories at Versailles should participate in the discussion. Therefore a meeting will be held at Genoa, probably within the next 10 days."

The importance of this step quite overshadows the importance of Mr. Lloyd George's non-aggression pact, which, as an enunciated, inaccurate version has been published in the newspapers. The Christian Science Monitor representative is assured on excellent authority that the representatives of other powers who discussed the matter with Mr. Lloyd George insist that the pact should recognize that the sanctions of the Versailles Treaty should not count as acts of aggression, so that the pact will be rather a confirmation than of contradiction of the Versailles document."

Dr. Eduard Benes, Premier of Czechoslovakia, Louis Barthou, representing France, and Baron Hayashi, representing Japan, talked the matter over with the British Prime Minister. It is pointed out that as the pact is primarily concerned with European affairs, Japan is not likely to sign it. Russian problems still figure prominently and the Allies have almost finished preparation of the document to hand to the Bolsheviks which, in the form of an ultimatum, is a sharp reminder that more time cannot be wasted, for incidentally every day gives the Russians new opportunities of producing effective pieces of propaganda."

Yesterday they circulated the text of the British Government's reply to petitions that the Government should intervene in favor of British property owners, whose property was nationalized by Czech-Slovakians three years ago. The reply insists that if foreigners are allowed to hold property at all they must be content to accept the same treatment as Czech-Slovakian subjects. The suggestion that the same case should apply to Russia is naturally not greeted with enthusiasm in allied circles."

Finally the Russians have drawn attention to themselves by their note to the Poles, telling them that their behavior in signing the pact with Germany was astounding. The Poles replied that their signature to these notes did not in any way mean that they were not carrying out loyally their treaty with Bolsheviks. The Polish reply was nearly as sharp as the Russian letter and will probably cause the Russians to reply in their own defense."

FOWL, fresh dressed . . . 42¢ lb.
Rib Roast, boneless heavy beef 32¢ lb.
Fresh Mackerel . . . 30¢ lb.

W.K. Hutchinson Co.

MARKETS
100 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
COR. FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Other Stores, Arlington, Winchester, Lexington

DE VALERA FACTION
OPPOSES PLEBISCITE

(Continued from Page 1)

Allies to State Terms

They Will Offer Russia

GENOA, April 27 (By The Associated Press)—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, today invited the Italian Foreign Minister, Carlo Schasner, Louis Barthou, representative of France, and M. Jansar, representative of Belgium, to meet him at the Villa de Albertis to reach an understanding over the document to be addressed to the Russians in reply to the Russian counter-proposals. This document will contain not only what is asked of the Russians, but also what the Allies are ready to offer them."

The sub-commission on Russian affairs will meet Friday to discuss this document and approve it in its final form."

Denies Any Secret Clause

BERLIN, April 27 (By The Associated Press)—The German Foreign Office emphasizes that the Russo-German Treaty, signed at Rapallo contains no secret clauses, as has been charged in some quarters. The Treaty has been published in its entirety, the statement said; it is not of a military or political character, being entirely of an economic nature and devised with the view to settling economic post-war problems."

Russian Policy Approved

MOSCOW, April 27 (By The Associated Press)—The Soviet Government has sent a wireless message to the Foreign Minister, George Tchichérin in Genoa, embodying a resolution of approval of the Russian delegates' policy at the Economic Conference and giving instructions that no concessions are to be granted the Allies which would interfere with the rights or the political freedom of the Russian workers."

POINCARÉ POLICY

THREAT TO ENTENTE

(Continued from Page 1)

M. Poincaré was concerned in the Bar-le-Duc speech with domestic policy, that he was frankly bidding for French jingo support with a view, in his own case, to extending the somewhat brief life, which seems to be the fate of French ministries. It seemed, however, as if he had committed himself to a position from which it will be somewhat difficult to withdraw."

Full Support of Press

"How far is British public opinion behind Mr. Lloyd George in his reply to M. Poincaré?" The Christian Science Monitor correspondent asked.

"I have reason to believe that it is almost solidly behind him," was the reply, "but apart from my information look at the newspapers. Leaving the Northcliffe section out of account, every newspaper supports the British Premier from the anti-Lloyd George Liberal organs like the Westminster Gazette to the high Tory Toryism like the Birmingham Daily Post. Outside of the London press the solidarity is most striking."

The informant amplified Mr. Lloyd George's warning about The Times and The Daily Mail, and said he believed M. Poincaré and the outside world as a whole was being grievously misled by these newspapers. The Paris Daily Mail was the most anti-British organ in Paris. They, in no way, represented the present state of public opinion in the country, but the only unceasing Northcliffe policy of venting against Mr. Lloyd George's springing from the Premier's refusal in 1919 to acquiesce in the demand that Lord Northcliffe should represent this country at Versailles."

While all this represents views which are much in sympathy with Mr. Lloyd George, they are important in representing the strength of feeling caused in governmental quarters by M. Poincaré's move. They may be indorsed in so far as they insist that public opinion would not tolerate Great Britain becoming involved in military movements against Germany, but they will be determined efforts to prevent the latest developments drifting toward a breach with France."

LOTTERIES BANNED IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J., April 25 (Special)—Justice Parker of the Supreme Court in upholding the conviction of a man in the Essex County Court for the sale of tickets for the Louisiana lottery in Honduras, reaffirmed New Jersey's policy forbidding all lotteries and like games of chance.

CINEMA SUNDAY CLOSING ORDERED

NEWARK, N. J., April 27—William J. Brennan, director of public safety, has ordered picture theaters in the Roselle section to close on Sunday, as a result of protests from churches.

BETHLEHEM STEEL DIVIDEND

Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¢, payable on both classes of common stock, percent July 1 to stock of record June 15.

James McCreery & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 34TH STREET

Another New Assortment!

Semi-Made Lace Dresses

11.50

Another group of these splendid values has arrived in many attractive spring shades. Nothing is so practical and economical for the seashore and country resort as these semi-made dresses of lace. All they require for completion is a little finishing, a silk underslip and perhaps a girdle or flower ornament. A charming costume fashioned of one piece of lace, at a marvelously low price. The demand for these dresses has been enormous.

Black	Mastic	Cream
Navy Blue	Periwinkle	Silver Gray
Dark Brown	Cornflower Blue	Henna
Tan	Orchid	Jade
	Rose	

(Main Floor)

"PIRATICAL PROMOTERS" GIVE BATTLE TO "BLUE SKY" LAW

"Insidious Lobby" in Washington Makes "Last Stand" for Chance to Steal \$500,000,000 Annually

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Manipulators of shady oil and mining stocks and promoters of other stock-selling propositions that have been branded as "piratical" by the authorities of a number of states are making a last stand against being driven to work for a living through what is declared here to be "one of the most insidious lobbies ever organized." Their point of attack is the proposed national "blue sky" law which will make it virtually impossible for these "piratical promoters" to operate in any state in the Union. Their fight is a natural one, due to the fact that the income from their nefarious practices is estimated at from \$500,000,000 upward annually.

Under existing conditions, a number of states will not permit the sale of any stocks or bonds until there has been filed with the proper official certain desired information that will establish the reliability of the promoters, their financial interest in the promotion, and many other data that will prove a protection to the investing public. However, these laws, all of which are good as a model of rectitude, fail to halt the operations in states where the "blue sky" law is unknown.

As a matter of fact, existing state "blue sky" laws frequently fail to function as intended. An example of this was in the operation of the noted Boston "financial" promoter, Charles Ponzi, and his manipulations in New Hampshire. That state has a "blue sky" law that is presumed to be one of the best in the country, but it was not sufficiently broad to keep out the undesirable Mr. Ponzi, and that individual took from that state many dollars out of New Hampshire.

Opponents Are Active
The proposed national legislation has the support of a majority in both houses of Congress, and it is believed it will be adopted during the present session. There are indications that it may receive action today—under a special rule.

However, despite the many friends of the measure in Congress, there also are a number of members who are anxious for its defeat, and it is strongly admitted they will make a strong fight to insert sufficient amendments to "draw its teeth." This fight is anticipated, but is hardly expected to meet with success.

Edward D. Denison (R.), Representative from Illinois, father of the bill, expressed every confidence that it will be enacted into law—almost as it stands. The chief fight today should be made upon the floor of the House, where amendments that will make the bill less drastic in this respect.

Leslie T. McFadden (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, raised the fol-

lowing objections to the proposed "blue sky" bill, from the standpoint of legitimate mortgage investors:
1.—It seems to completely forbid the sale of investments secured by mortgages on property not carrying buildings. This would bar several billions of dollars on mortgage financing of the highest grade and acceptable for the insurance companies and other conservative investors of the country.
2.—It forbids the sale of mortgage investments in the form of bonds requiring that mortgages be sold to a single investor.

3.—It prohibits the offering of investments on real estate outside the confines of the United States. It puts a complete embargo on all other works, all foreign investments, of this character, although leaving the door wide open for every other type of foreign investment. It hardly seems to be the function of a "blue sky" bill to put a complete embargo on any one type of foreign investment, regardless of merit.

\$500,000,000 Lost Annually
Proponents of the measure stanchly defend it as necessary to make effective the "blue sky" laws of the several states and to make it harder for those who want to evade the state laws to do so. "It simply prohibits in certain cases the use of the mails and other agencies of interstate commerce in selling securities in those states where they cannot be sold with- out the consent of the securities work- ingmen," said Carl Mapes (R.), Rep- resentative from Michigan, member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. "The legislation will hurt no one who is doing a legitimate busi- ness, and it will not unduly hamper them in the conduct of legitimate business."

"The capital issues committee," said Mr. Denison in defending his bill, "estimated that \$500,000,000 of the people's money is lost each year through worthless securities. The highest estimate of the revenue that the government will realize from any tariff law is \$500,000,000. It is mostly the poor people whose sav- ings are being invaded and who are losing this \$500,000,000 each year through these fraudulent stock speculations."

"It is a duty resting on us as representatives of the people to stop this stealing by dishonest promoters. That is what the bill will do. It has teeth in it and if we can pass it in substantially the same form as re- ported we will either drive the opera- tors out of the country or put them in the penitentiary. If we have re- ceived this legislation four years ago, hundreds of thousands of our people who bought Liberty bonds would own their bonds today."

He said the Treasury Department has estimated that there had been \$400,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds taken from the people after the war by promoters who offered holders ex- cessive rates of interest compared with the government interest of 4½ per cent.

MR. MELLON DENIES JOHNSON CHARGES

Counterfeit Operations Are Said to Be Very Limited

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Treasury Department officials today declared charges made by Royal C. Johnson (R) Representative from South Dakota, that hundreds of millions of dollars worth of duplicate government bonds are in circulation, were without foundation.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to Frank J. Coleman, editor of the *Pittsburgh Courier*, declared the amount of counterfeit money in circulation is "negligible." Mr. Coleman had recently charged that counterfeit currency in circulation totals more than \$12,000,000.

Mr. Mellon said: "Such sensational statements, reflecting as they do on the credit of the Government and the validity of its obligations, are wholly without foundation." He added: "All currency and bonds in circulation come under the scrutiny of banks and business men generally and their genuineness is quickly noted."

The amounts of counterfeit issues that have reached the hands of the Secret Service during the past five years were given by Mr. Mellon as follows: 1917, \$2,618,775; 1918, \$109,150.79; 1919, \$22,559.10; 1920, \$30,950; 1921, \$195,993.

"Of the amount recovered during the fiscal year 1921—\$195,993—\$108,925 was captured before the issues were placed in circulation. This leaves \$86,968 recovered from circulation, but of this amount \$75,546 were raised notes, leaving the amount of counterfeit notes recovered from circulation during the fiscal year only \$11,422."

"As regards internal revenue stamps, the only counterfeit reported is confined to 'bottled in bond' strip stamps required on whisky withdrawn from bonded warehouses," Mr. Mellon said. "Few counterfeits of postage stamps have been reported and there have been no counterfeits reported on Liberty bonds, Victory notes or interest coupons. So far as the Treasury is advised, there have been no counterfeits of government checks except two photographs made some years ago."

CANADIAN LOTS TO BE CULTIVATED

BRANTFORD, Ont., April 26 (Special Correspondence)—An effort is being fostered by municipal and commercial organizations toward the cultivation of all vacant lots this year, in order to augment the supply of garden produce for the winter's table. Those having vacant land are asked to turn it over to a committee, which in turn will pass it along to individuals desiring to put it in cultivation. In this way it is planned to provide work for some who otherwise would be unemployed, as well as to provide so much extra food after harvest.

INDIAN CROPS SHOW HEAVY INCREASE

Empire Will Have Large Surplus for Export

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 27.—The wheat harvest in India, which has now been largely garnered, has proved to be an excellent one. Official returns just received in London by cable, The Christian Science Monitor learns, show an estimated crop of 3,500,000 tons, as compared with less than 7,000,000 last year. This heavy crop means a large surplus for export.

Recovery is also taking place in other branches of India trade, with the result that the total balance of the values of the exports from India, as compared with the value of the imports into India, which have been adverse since last autumn, turned in India's favor last month. If these conditions continue, the British Secretary of State should be able to resume his periodical sales in London of rupee credits on India, which have had to be suspended during the slump.

"BIGNELL PILE" TEST HAILED AS SUCCESS

OMAHA, Neb., April 27.—Demonstration of the "Bignell pile," named for its inventor, Edward Bignell of Lincoln, Neb., was hailed yesterday by E. N. Hurley, one-time chairman of the Shipping Board, as an "epoch-making incident in waterway engineering."

The piling, a 45-foot long, 16-inch square concrete column, bored 87 feet, to bed rock, in 11m. 30s. A stream of water under 150 pounds pressure was forced through a four-inch steel tube running the length of the column, and a nozzle at the end of the piling and up-pointing nozzles along its length sent it into the ground much as a mole bores.

HOSTS BECOME GUESTS AT HOTEL EXPOSITION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 27 (Special)—One hundred and forty hotel men from New York and other eastern cities arrived here yesterday to attend the hotel exposition on the Steel Pier and enjoy the elaborate program of entertainment prepared for them.

Last night the "greeters" of New Jersey acted as hosts at a buffet supper, when 1000 persons were served from the gas and electric kitchen which is one of the features of the exposition. The transformation of edibles from the raw material into their finished state was observed by all the diners.

For the entertainment of the visitors

today there was a golf tournament at the Linwood Country Club, with Fred Hall of Montclair as the official handicapper. One of the features was a match between E. M. Statler and E. N. Tierney, well-known hotel men. The guests returned to the city in time to attend the state hotel men's conference, on the pier, when the subject of hotel management was discussed.

Thousands attended the exposition today. Demonstrators expounded the value of their "wares," machinery, painted and varnished, and were urged to partake of numerous and varied palatable tidbits. The exposition will continue until Friday night. The convention already has taken up many important hotel topics. The booths on the pier are packed with displays, and the affair has assumed a national significance because of the more than 100 exhibitors from practically every big city in the east and some in the middle west.

BOARD OF HEALTH PLANNED FOR CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 27.—The Chicago Health Department is preparing to organize a Board of Health following a recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court that the administration of the public health should be vested in a board rather than in an individual. The court took the ground that "in the judgment and fidelity of a greater number acting together is the greatest security against the abuse of extraordinary power."

The Health Department's plans call for a board of three physicians, consisting of the present Health Commissioner as executive officer, his predecessor in office and the city physician. An ordinance has been drawn by the corporation counsel's office for presentation to the council next week.

This restoration of a Health Board to Chicago after abandonment for 30 years resulted from a quarantine case, which went against the individual when the State Health Board was invoked. The Supreme Court held that the City Commissioner had exceeded his authority because it was "limited to carrying into execution proper orders of a legally constituted Board of Health." The court further declared that the Chicago City Council "had no authority to delegate to a health officer the powers and duties which the Legislature said it must delegate to a Board of Health."

ITALY FACED WITH WHEAT SHORTAGE

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Stocks of wheat amounting to 900,000 metric tons in Italy are sufficient to carry the country over until the next harvest, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Commerce from Alfred P. Dennis, special representative of the Department at Rome.

He reports that the Italian Foreign Office has announced that no further purchases on state account will be made for some months to come, and the government, which has consistently distributed its stocks at prices considerably below the world level has changed its policy and is selling at prices to correspond with the fluctuations of world markets.

The practical result is the re-establishment of a free market with a renewal of the opportunity for private importation. Autumn and spring wheat showings combined will fall short of last season's area by at least 250,000 acres, with crop conditions considerably below the average for the five preceding years.

IRISH GOODS EXHIBIT IS OPENED IN DUBLIN

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 27.—Under the auspices of the Government of the Irish Free State a permanent exhibition of Irish manufactures has been opened at 40 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin. Joseph Connolly, the Irish Consul-General here, announces. Numerous lines are now on display, including such well-known national products as tweeds, homespun, laces, poplins, Donegal and Gun Emmer carpets, Belleek chinaware, etc.

An invitation is issued to all American buyers to visit the exhibition, a staff being kept on hand there to furnish information and be useful in other ways. Further information can be obtained from the office of the Irish consulate, 119 Nassau Street, New York City.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA TO RESUME RELATIONS

LONDON, April 27.—Diplomatic relations between Germany and Russia will be resumed immediately, in accordance with the Treaty signed at Rapallo, says a Central News dispatch from Berlin. The first German Ambassador to the Soviet Government will be Prof. A. Bernhard Wiedenfeld, while Leonid Krassin will represent Russia in Berlin.

Professor Wiedenfeld, former head of the foreign trade section of the German foreign office, has been the German trade representative in Moscow since Sept. 24 last. M. Krassin is the Bolshevik Commissioner of Foreign Trade and has been active in Berlin for several months.

LUMBERJACKS ARE BAD FARMERS

LONDON, Ont., April 23 (Special Correspondence)—Lumberjacks from the north woods, strong and used to hard work, have been found unsuitable for labor in Old Ontario, and northern branches of the government employment bureau have been instructed to refrain from sending them to prospective jobs on southern farms. In the early spring, when only the river drivers are needed, many of them requested to be sent to farms. It was soon discovered that the lumberjack would not stay at his post and scores began to drift into the cities. Investigation showed, too, that conservative farmers could not adjust themselves to the rough ways of their helpers and in some cases diplomatic relations were severed for this reason.

TRADE WITH CHINA TO LOSE HANDICAP

American Firms, Under New Law, Will Be Better Able to Meet Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 27.—American trade with China will be placed upon a sounder basis under legislation about to be enacted in Congress after

however, to be allowed only if an amount equal to the saving in tax is distributed as a special dividend to such of its stockholders as are citizens of the United States or China, and reside in China.

Citizens of China, resident therein, are exempted from tax on their dividends, but all other stockholders are subjected both to surtax and normal tax on all dividends from such a corporation. The House provision treating such corporations as domestic corporations, for the purpose of the income tax law, is retained, as well as the provision prohibiting such corporations from making consolidated returns with other corporations.



Brand Whitlock, Distinguished American Diplomat, Who Is to Be Made a Member of the French Academy of Letters of Belgium

a year's campaigning by the Department of Commerce. In many respects American business firms will be put on more equal terms with foreign competitors, granted special privileges by their governments to promote trading with the Chinese.

The House has accepted the Conference report on the China Trade Act and indications are the Senate will offer no serious objection to changes made in the bill. President Harding's signature would then make the act effective.

Type of Business Stipulated
As finally agreed upon, the measure requires that the chief business with China be such as will, in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce, aid in developing markets in China for American goods. American corporations, when incorporated in China, will be prohibited from engaging in banking and insurance.

Foreign competition has greatly injured American trade with China since the war, although American business men have succeeded in taking over much of the commerce formerly enjoyed by the Germans. Great Britain and Japan are close rivals in the Orient.

Supervision and administration of the new law will be placed in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce, to be carried out actively by an American registrar stationed in China. The act specifically provides that a majority of the directors and of the officers of corporations to benefit by its provisions be American citizens.

Exemptions Are Narrower
Narrower exemptions under the income tax laws have been agreed upon in conference. It is proposed to allow to a China trade credit corporation a credit on its net income of an amount equal to that proportion of its net income from sources within China which its capital stock owned by citizens of the United States or China, resident in China, bears to its entire capital stock. This exemption, is,

BELGIUM TO HONOR BRAND WHITLOCK

BRUSSELS, April 27.—Brand Whitlock war-time American Ambassador to Belgium, will be made a member of the French Academy of Letters of Belgium on May 20, it is announced. He will be the fourth foreigner admitted to the academy, the others being Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian Poet; M. Valloin, Switzerland, and the Countess Noailles, French poetess.

COLOMBIAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 27.—Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, newly appointed Colombian Minister to Washington, arrived here today. He was met at quarantine by a delegation headed by Senator O'Spina, newly elected President of the Republic.

Dr. Herrera exercised a potent influence in inducing the Colombian Congress to ratify the treaty between the United States and Colombia, under which \$25,000,000 was paid as compensation for the loss of Panama. He has always been a friend of the United States and supporter of a policy of closer union between Colombia and America.

As vice-president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Colombian Senate he defended amendments to the Treaty with the United States, which eliminated an expression of American regret over the separation of Panama from Colombia. When opposition arose to its approval as amended, he became Secretary of Foreign Affairs to defend the Treaty and bring about its ratification.

CONGREGATIONALISTS AID LAW
TRENTON, N. J., April 26 (Special)—Resolutions supporting prohibition have been passed by the Middle Atlantic Conference of the Congregational Church, comprising Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia and New Jersey.

DEFINITE AND PERMANENT RAILWAY POLICY PROPOSED

Joint Congressional Commission Promises Far-Reaching Government Regulation Recommendations

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry will make far-reaching recommendations as to the government regulation of railroads, Sydney Anderson (R), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the commission, announced today.

"Rail transportation," he said, "is now operating under extensive and exacting regulation. The measure of good regulation is the minimum of laws necessary for the protection of the public, since the excessive interference of governmental agencies in the administration of our transportation system under private ownership and competitive operation results in restriction and curtailment of individual initiative and efficient management."

"Business and operating conditions on railroads, like business and operating conditions in other industries, are extremely sensitive to uncertainties and at the same time are often vitally restricted to the public injury by too drastic or too rigid public requirements. The governmental policy, therefore, should be as far as possible definite and permanent, permitting at the same time sufficient flexibility of the administration to allow regulation to anticipate and conform to the changing economic conditions. The basic legislation controlling transportation rates, facilities, service, security issues, wages and performances should seek by definite policy to anticipate future operating conditions."

"The commission, therefore, intends to recommend to Congress the establishment of regional officers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose duties it shall be to consider and adjudicate questions of regional ap-"

portion and to co-operate with the state commissions with a view of minimizing conflicts between state and federal regulation as to rates, facilities and practices."

"We have found that while a large part of the powers of the commission must be centralized in the Capital, the practice of hearing cases in Washington involves great expenditure of time and money on the part of shippers and other interested parties who deem it necessary to come here to present their cases if the proper adjudication is to be had," said Mr. Anderson. "This practice in general is to the advantage of more highly organized industries maintaining adequate traffic departments and able to pay for the preparation and presentation of cases in Washington and militates against the adequate consideration of matters of less consequence from the standpoint of national concern but of equal importance to the interested parties."

It will be recommended that the Interstate Commerce Commission be exempted from the bill classifying civilian positions within the District of Columbia and field service and otherwise due regard be given to the classification and duties of its employees.

It has been found by the Joint Commission and will be reported that departure from the strict rule prohibiting a higher charge for a shorter haul than for a long haul over the same route in the same direction are necessary to provide for:

- (a) Water competition.
- (b) Market competition.
- (c) Circuitous route.
- (d) Competition as between ports of export and import traffic.
- (e) Competition between weak and strong lines.

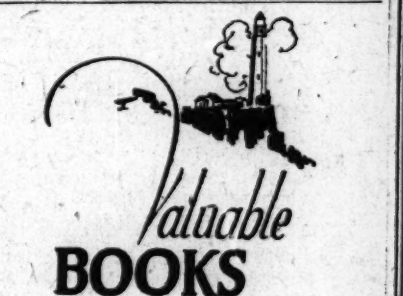
BILL WILL ASSIST BRITISH SETTLERS

Proposal in Parliament to Spend £3,000,000 for 15 Years

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 27.—The debate in the House of Commons last night showed a remarkable unanimity upon the subject of the Empire Settlement Bill which, it will be remembered, provides for the spending by the British Government of some £3,000,000 annually for the next 15 years upon the work of helping British emigrants to settle in the various dominions of the British Empire. The second reading was agreed to without opposition.

after L. C. M. S. Amery, in behalf of the Colonial Office, had pointed out that former service men who had settled in the dominions since the armistice, at a cost of £2,700,000, would have cost the British taxpayer £3,000,000 in unemployment benefits if they had remained in England.

One-third of the annual grant is to be spent upon the passages of the intending settlers, but Mr. Amery countered the allegation of extravagance by claiming that whatever sum went toward the establishing of British people permanently in the dominions should be set against the £100,000,000 which Great Britain is now spending annually on temporary "doles and stop-gaps." Mr. Amery's success was complete when he went on to read letters he had received from British soldiers already settled happily in the rich lands of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.



There are two books every man should own. Although there isn't much to read in either one, they are very helpful in time of need. You know the books we mean—a Bank book and a check book. Forget the notion that you need a lot of money to start a bank account. Many of our depositors began with less than you have in your pocket now.

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Manufacturers of the BEST Candies

See Our Beautiful Store When in Denver

Mail Orders Solicited Given Prompt Attention

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats

Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts

"A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Ellsworth Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGENT ARRIVES IN HOLLAND

By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, April 27.—What is said to be the first official commercial commissary from South Africa to the continent of Europe has recently arrived here, in the person of Mr. Spilhaus.

In the course of a welcome by the business men and officials of Rotterdam, Mr. Spilhaus emphasized the great possibilities of working up a large meat export trade from South Africa to Europe.

Wanted
Per Hour
Bricklayers \$1.10
Plasterers 1.10
Stonemasons 1.02½
Stoneplaners82½
Must Be Union Men
Plenty of work for good mechanics only
Write or Apply
EMPIRE CONSTRUCTION CO.
218 North Clark Street
Chicago, Ill.

Wanted
Per Hour
Carpenters \$1.00
Lathers 1.00
Painters95
Plumbers 1.02½
Slate and Tile
Roofers 1.00
Tar and Gravel
Roofers92½
Open Shop
Only experienced mechanics engaged. Apply by letter
EMPIRE CONSTRUCTION CO.
218 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Buy of The Florist
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"Say it With Flowers"
From
Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

CABINET MEMBERS DENY ALL "GRAFT"

Mr. Weeks and Mr. Daugherty
Face Accusers at House Hearing
and Defend Departments

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Appearing before the House Rules Committee at the request of the chairman, Philip Campbell (R), Representative from Kansas, John Wingate Weeks, Secretary of War, and Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, yesterday defended their respective departments against the charges of graft and profiteering made by Royal Johnson (R), Representative from South Dakota, and Roy O. Woodruff (R), Representative from Michigan. Resolutions embodying these charges are now pending before the committee.

Mr. Weeks stated that as a result of his investigation he was able to assure the committee that there had been nothing irregular in the Bosch magneto case, handled by the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, of which Mr. Weeks was a member until 1913. This firm made a thorough investigation of the property, employing their own auditors and statisticians, and eventually submitted a bid of \$4,150,000. The proposal was advertised for 30 days. At the end of that time the bid of Hornblower & Weeks, of Boston, Mass., the highest received, was accepted. The whole transaction, Mr. Weeks emphasized, was carried out in a thoroughly routine manner.

No Collusion
That the property might have been worth more than \$4,150,000 has no bearing on this case, the secretary asserted. The only way in which the transaction might have been thrown open to charges of irregularity, he declared, would have been to show that there was collusion between the buyer and the sellers and his investigations have satisfied him that there was no such collusion.

As its compensation for handling the deal, Mr. Weeks said, the firm of Hornblower & Weeks was paid 7000 shares of stock.

Memoranda relating to the Lincoln Motors Company relating to the Government's claim for \$9,000,000 include the following statements:
"That the Lincoln Company erected the finest automobile factory in the United States at government expense, without the Government being consulted or advised in any manner as to the character or cost of the buildings. The buildings which the Government paid for included a \$500,000 office building and a \$170,000 restaurant."
"That the company collected a total of \$45,065,693.19 for its work, which was sufficient to reimburse it for the entire cost of its plant and leave a net profit of \$5,265,000."

Profit of 700 Per Cent
"That the profits of the company on its war contracts amounted to 700 per cent of the money invested by the company."

"That between January, 1920, and November, 1921, the company lost assets worth \$20,000,000 and was placed in the hands of a receiver."

"That the Government reimbursed the company for plant and production costs without an audit being made to establish the accuracy of the claims."

"That in 1918 Henry and Wilfred Leland each received salaries of \$100,000; William T. Nash, secretary and treasurer, was paid \$27,000, and Leroy T. Willis, \$27,000."

"That the contract with the Government which provided for a profit of \$925 on each completed Liberty motor were unlawfully changed so that the company received a flat price of \$4000 per motor or a net profit of \$1275 each."

"That the company was unlawfully paid an unearned profit of \$1,000,000 when its contract was cancelled, although the Government had retained the right to cancel the contracts under certain conditions."

Because of lack of funds, the Attorney General stated, the Department of Justice is frequently unable to prosecute successfully cases where assistant attorney generals have to cope with high-paid lawyers for the defense.

RADIO REGULATION BY BOARD SOUGHT

Commerce Report Gives Plan
for Wave Length Allocation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Appointment by President Harding of a commission of 12 members to act in advisory capacity to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in regulating radio traffic, is recommended in the report of the Department of Commerce conference on radio telephony, issued today. This conference was called by Secretary Hoover to consider conditions concerning the regulation of radio communication and to make recommendations to Congress.

The report recommends that radio laws be amended so as to give the Secretary of Commerce adequate legal authority to control the establishment of all radio transmitting stations, except amateur, experimental and government stations, and the operation of non-governmental radio transmitting stations.

That the radio traffic has assumed large proportions and should be controlled by the federal government in the public interest, is the gist of the report.

Wave bands are allocated to the various types of dispatches. The longer wave bands are reserved exclusively for governmental purposes, aircraft radio telephony and telegraphy, radio beacons, and radio compass service. Coming down to the shorter wave lengths, they are limited to specified traffic.

A law fixing the status of the amateur is asked. It is recommended that the amateur continue to be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and for the purpose of "self-policing" among the amateurs, near some.

It is recommended that amateur radio inspectors be appointed in each locality to enforce the regulations.

The amateur radio enthusiasts are given the use of the wave length running from 150 to 200 meters. They share with technical and training school, 200 to 275 meters.

In view of the demand for broadcast service by the general public, the report declares it is not desirable to broadcast information over wide areas for purposes of point-to-point communication, except where that communication cannot be effectively maintained by other means.

BRITISH BUDGET MAY
ASSIST LABOR AND
THE MIDDLE CLASSES
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 27.—Forecasts by the British budget are growing in definiteness as the time for its presentation approaches. The most reliable, the Christian Science Monitor understands, is that Sir Robert Horne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will relieve the middle classes by taking about a shilling off the income tax, and will give a corresponding help to labor by a reduction of a penny or two pence off tea, with possibly something also off sugar, while leaving the beer taxes untouched.

This would mean a sacrifice of some \$50,000,000 which, though not justified by the country's present financial position, is being strongly pressed by the business interests. The argument is that it will be better to help British trade in the present period of depression than to balance the budget, and the chorus of approval supporting it, draws the warnings of Asquithian economists, who point warningly to the seriousness of fresh indebtedness being added already to those since the armistice.

GERMANS ARE WARNED
AGAINST OPTIMISM
BERLIN, April 27 (By the Associated Press)—Whether Germany will succeed in occupying the position of the most favored nation in Russia's future economic development remains doubtful, despite the optimism in certain quarters, says an article in the industrialist organ, Der Tag, which warns against exaggerated hopes of big and certain profits.

Of the 1500 concessions thus far granted to Germans by the Soviet Government, says the article, none has progressed beyond the paper stage, as the Russians are unable, or unwilling, to carry out the terms they signed. Until the Soviet system is subjected to a thorough overhauling, and the provincial Soviets decide to obey the central authority, Russia's commercial future offers scant attraction for foreign business, the writer concludes.

CUBA CALLED UPON TO REDUCE EXPENSES

HAVANA, April 27 (By the Associated Press)—"Voluntary economic readjustment, or financial intervention by the United States," is, according to La Prensa, the basis of a report which has been submitted to the Cuban Government by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister to the United States.

La Prensa, declares that President Zayas is fully alive to the economic international situation of Cuba, and that it is his knowledge that has prompted his numerous attempts during the first year of his administration to secure congressional action toward a reduction of government expenses where a point will be reached giving Cuba a surplus for paying off her overdue obligations.

DISSOLUTION URGED OF DUTCH CHAMBER

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, April 27.—The Socialist leader, Mr. Troelstra, yesterday urged the Government to dissolve the first Chamber, owing to the rejection of Chapter 3 of the budget on April 20. The Government proposes a new Chapter 3, dropping proportionate representation in the first Chamber. The Government, therefore, is unwilling to comply with Mr. Troelstra's wish.

Mr. Troelstra is likely to propose a bill cancelling the first Chamber altogether.

ALL MORO MARRIAGES ARE TO BE RECORDED

MANILA, P. I., March 15 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)

—Leonard Wood, the Governor-General, has instructed the Department of Justice to record all marriage ceremonies performed by Moro priests and other persons belonging to non-Christian tribes.

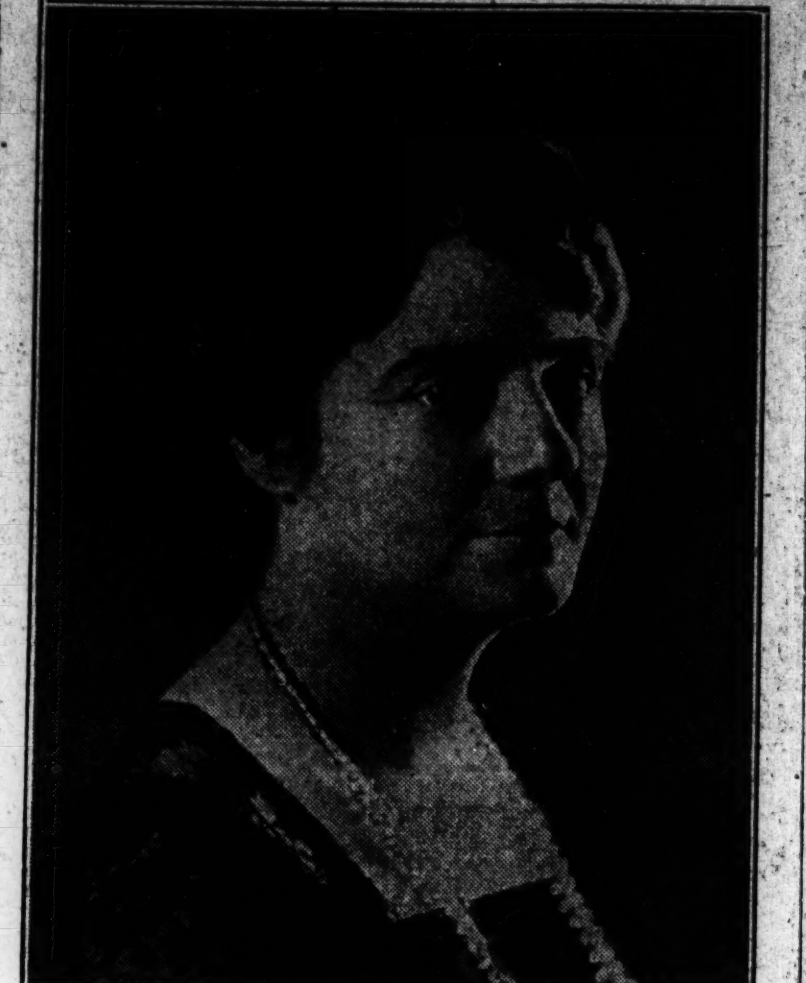
The recent decision of the Philippine Supreme Court holding that a marriage ceremony performed by a Moro priest is legal, asserting that Muhammadanism is a religious denomination within the meaning of the law, necessitates the record, the Governor-General said.

SHIP SUBSIDY PLAN INDORSED
READING, Pa., April 27 (Special)—The Reading Chamber of Commerce has indorsed the ship subsidy plan now before Congress as a temporary measure. It is proposed that the subsidy be in force only to enable ships built in wartime to get into service and meet foreign competitive shipping rates.

MR. MORSE AND SONS INDICTED
NEW YORK, April 27.—Charles W. Morse, New York financier, his three sons and 17 other defendants, today were indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge of using the mails to defraud in the sale of stock in steamship companies.

SWISS RADIOGRAPHIC STATION
By Special Cable
ZURICH, April 27.—The first Swiss radiographic station whose waves will reach all the other European stations was yesterday inaugurated in Mueschenbushen, near Bern.

WOMEN CONSIDERING PROGRAM OF GOVERNMENT CONCENTRATION



Miss Emily Kneubuhl
Of Minneapolis, national organizer of the League of Women Voters, who is in charge of a "birthday party," which will be an event of this evening

Suggestion of Abolition of Committee On Food Is Not Approved by Executive Board

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27 (Special)—An attempt to commit the women attending the convention of the National League of Women Voters to active work for the League of Nations led to a statement today by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, national chairman, that the visit of the delegates tomorrow to the home of Woodrow Wilson in Washington is "a purely personal matter arranged by individual women attending the convention."

The league advocates prepared a resolution for introduction today calling upon "the Government of the United States to take such action as will bring it into co-operation with other nations in a federation of the world." Tonight a dinner is being given by the pro-league women at which Miss Marian Parkhurst, legislative secretary, has been appointed by Mrs. Park to represent the National League of Women Voters at discussion at today's sessions was a proposal to abolish the committee on food and to place the committees on American citizenship and unification of laws in the department of efficiency in government which is to be voted upon late today. The plan has the backing of a number of delegates, but is openly opposed by members of the national committees of the league, notably those on child welfare and social hygiene.

Proponent Denies Animosity
Mrs. John O. Miller of Pittsburgh, president of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters, who is its proponent, declares that "there is no animosity in the plan whatever" and that it is "simply an effort to reduce the program of work of the league to a point where the delegates will know what they are voting upon when they indorse legislation." Mrs. Miller says "There are national organizations which have successfully done welfare work for years and that it should be the business of the League of Women Voters to concentrate on governmental problems where the field is largely left to it."

The discussion among the delegates has shown that many local branches of the National League are not supporting the welfare measures which appear on the organizations' program. Pennsylvania has been the most outspoken, but there are other states where the women are concentrating their efforts on citizenship training and the removal of legal disabilities of women to the exclusion of welfare work.

New York City is among these groups and its chairman Miss Mary Garrett Hay, is an ardent supporter of Mrs. Miller's proposal. "New York City maintains child welfare, food and social hygiene committees only to carry out the requests of the national organization. We do no work on our own initiative and I should like to see the league eliminate from its program

all except strictly governmental and citizenship questions," says Miss Hay. Directors are Elected
The election of the following regional directors was announced: Mrs. Robert L. de Normandie of Boston; Mrs. F. Louis Slade of New York City; Mrs. Julian B. Salley of Alken, S. C.; Mrs. William G. Hibbard of Chicago; Miss Marguerite M. Wells of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Charles Dietrich of Hastings, Neb.; Mrs. William Palmer Lucas of San Francisco.

Adoption of the plan of work for the year was punctuated by attacks on the minimum wage and freedom of contract. Opposition to the program of protective legislation for women, the 44-hour week, the six-day week and prohibition of night work for women was led by Mrs. Margaret Piriths of New York City, who declared that "working women are not asking for a minimum wage, but for the highest wage they can get, and not for regulated hours of work, but for freedom of contract."

The convention went on record against the proposed blanket bill removing all legal discrimination against women and tabled a resolution indorsing Lieutenant Van Winkle, head of the Washington women's police bureau, who is under investigation on charges of insubordination. The reason given for refusing to act on the resolutions was that the organization should not indorse individuals.

"Birthday Party" This Evening
This evening there will be a birthday party for the league with each of the delegations from the 48 states contributing a humorous number to be around the convention hall. Miss Emily Kneubuhl of Minneapolis, national organizer for the league, has charge of the program. There will also be speeches from a group of women in public office, Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway of the Montana Legislature and Miss Rose Mortality of the Ohio Industrial Commission, and Miss Adah Bush, private secretary to Governor McCray of Indiana.

Tomorrow morning the delegates will go to Washington, where they will be received in the offices of the Senior United States senators by their state delegations and will visit the Senate and House galleries. At noon they will be entertained at luncheon by Washington hostesses and will be received in the afternoon at the Pan-American Union Building by Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, at which time they will assist in planting an oak tree to symbolize the friendship developed at the Pan-American Conference. In the evening there will be the last large public event of the convention, a mass meeting with Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, as the chief speaker. Lady Astor will participate in the Washington program. From Washington she will go to Richmond to address a civic mass meeting next

Tuesday. Danville, Va., Lady Astor's birthplace has planned a celebration in her honor and she will speak from a platform erected on the grounds where the Langhorne House formerly stood. She will visit her aunt, Mrs. John H. Lewis at Lynchburg, Va., and will return to New York to embark May 23 for England.

Wants America in League
An appeal by Lady Astor for American participation in the League of Nations was met with tremendous applause by two large audiences last evening, one composed of the delegates and visitors to the convention of the league and the other an overflow meeting of hundreds of Baltimoreans.

For an instant Lady Astor looked startled as the wave of cheers and handclapping broke, then she leaned forward and shouted, "Handclapping won't get you in, you have got to work for it."

Lady Astor pleaded for courage and faith in public life, told her hearers that there is nothing more wonderful in the world than a common purpose shared by nations, and admonished the women to follow their leaders only so long as they lead down the right road.

"When I become discouraged," she said, "I think of the men who told me that I was really helping to make things better. Women you have got to do more than lay down your lives. You must work, you must think, and you must act. Then the League of Peace will spread over the world and there shall be brought the real peace, spiritual peace, the peace that passeth understanding."

Requests for Lord Astor to speak were met with a straightforward, simple speech of much the same type as that Lady Astor has been making. Digging his hands down into the pockets of the overcoat he had put on to follow Lady Astor out of the hall and facing the audience with a friendly smile, Lord Astor urged upon both men and women that they define the word home not by means of a pocket dictionary but by big ideas, seeing it not as a thing of brick and mortar but as the home of the heart. "Let women take a real interest in public life," he declared. "It will not still look after the homes if they are the right kind of women."

Party Affiliation Advised
Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago talked on the dangers to a democracy of intolerance, provincialism and corruption, and declared that these must be met by "organization of the intelligence and good will of the voters."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who spoke the final word at the meeting, said women should join political parties and work in parties, and gave the assurance that when parties undertake the work of the League of Women Voters, that organization will disband.

"I believe in women going into political parties," she said. "I believe in their working in parties. I believe in their maintaining the attitude that they desire to help not to attack men. When a party shall come forward, the Republican Party, the Democratic Party, or a party yet unknown and say that it will put down ignorance and illiteracy and abolish bosses and spoils, no matter at what cost to itself, then the League of Women Voters will disband, for its work will be done."

A permanent pan-American association for the advancement of women was formed yesterday by the delegates to the Pan-American Conference with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president. Dr. Paulina Luisi of Uruguay was elected honorary vice-president and the active vice-presidents are for North America, Señora Elena Torres of Mexico, Central America, Señora Ester Niera de Calvo of Panama, South America, Donna Bertha Lutz of Brazil; the secretary is Señora Maria Suarez de Coronado of Colombia and the treasurer is Señora Olga Capurro de Varela. There is an advisory committee composed of the official government delegates from each country to the Pan-American Conference. The aims of the new organization as stated by Donna Lutz are "education for all women, better standards of education, equal opportunities of work for women, the right of women to own their own property and wages, equal guardianship laws, the extension of suffrage to women, and peace."

"I believe that the association is the natural outcome of the Conference," says Donna Lutz. "It is also natural and quite right that the women of North America should take the lead in the new organization. I believe that it will greatly help the position of women in Central and South America and that it is an important step toward friendship between all the peoples of the western hemisphere."

UNIVERSAL PEACE DELEGATES MEET

"Non-Resistance" Theory Expected to Raise Debate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27.—An appeal to women of all countries to organize that they may work effectively in the interests of universal peace will be made by members of the American section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, meeting here tomorrow for their annual conference. Mrs. George Odell, national chairman, announced today that recent advice received at headquarters here are proof that women of other countries are awakening to a sense of their responsibility. In the prevention of war and are anxious to have their activities organized and directed in effective channels.

South American countries particularly have shown interest in the work, and, according to Mrs. Odell, the next year will see great strides in the organization of women for the purpose of the league—to create international relations based on good will, making war impossible and to educate coming generations to help realize the principles of international peace.

Mrs. Bertha Lutz of Brazil will be present at the meetings of the League, one of her main objects in coming to America being to get in touch with the League for the purpose of organizing a branch in Brazil.

Mexico also has sent a representative, Miss Elena Torres, who is endeavoring to bring Mexican women to a realization of the importance of organizing and of elevating their civil and legal status.

The delegates are arriving hourly and numerous "cocoa-room" conferences at the Grace Dodge Hotel, headquarters for the convention, are preceding the formal opening tomorrow morning. The constitution of the organization will be revised and numerous resolutions presented during the meetings. It is expected that the subject of non-resistance, upon which Mrs. Henry Villard, of New York will speak and upon which she will endeavor to obtain a favorable vote, will provoke vigorous debate.

Miss Jane Adams, international president, arrived today and together with the three visiting representatives of the League in England, France and Germany, will speak at a mass meeting Sunday afternoon.

The opening session tomorrow morning will be taken up with the reports of the League's standing committees and local organizations.

BOLSHEVIKI HELP MUHAMMADANS

Common Action Proposed to
Suppress Rising of Arabs

By Special Cable

ROME, April 27.—In official quarters the situation in Tripoli is not considered alarming though conflicts between the Italian troops and the rebels frequently take place. A lasting pacification of the colony is possible if the causes of the discontent now reigning in the Muhammadan world could be eliminated.

It is certain that the extreme Nationalists, who are fomenting an insurrection not only in Tripoli, but also in Egypt, Tunis, and India, receive aid from the Bolsheviks as well as from the Protection League of the Oppressed People.

As Italy is not able to face alone the general situation, it is proposed that common action be carried out by those European states which are interested in the Muhammadan world, with the object of checking the Arab movement and thus restoring order.

RELATIONS RESTORED
By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, April 27.—The relations between Holland and Serbia have been restored. The Serbian Ambassador has come to The Hague and the Dutch Ambassador has returned to Belgrade.

ALLIES MAY LAND SOLDIERS IN CHINA

Foreign Legations in Peking Are
Preparing to Protect Their
Interests

PEKING, April 27. (By The Associated Press).—Measures for protection of American and other foreign interests here are being expedited in view of hostilities between the forces of generals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu.

Train service to the coast is irregular, and the legations are prepared to order the seizure of the railroad to keep it in operation, should serious interference develop. It is stated that an allied fleet will land troops, if necessary, to keep communications open between Peking and the sea.

One hundred and seventy-five blue-jackets and marines are expected to arrive today to re-enforce the guard of the American Legation. The men are from the United States cruiser Albany which was ordered north from Shanghai, and tents have been erected for them in the American compound in the Legation quarter. The Albany will join the Huron, flagship of the United States Asiatic fleet, off Chinwangtao, northeast of Tientsin. The British and French legations also have requested that warships be sent to Chinese waters.

The military activities of the opposing generals continue. General Wu has concentrated 85,000 men at Pao-tung, the capital of Chihli Province, and Chang has 30,000 soldiers along the railroad from Peking to the sea.

President Awaits Reply

President Hsu Shih Chang is now awaiting replies to yesterday's appeal to the military leaders to withdraw their troops and submit to mediation, thus averting foreign complications. The Cabinet believes the President has done his utmost, since he is without means of enforcing orders.

It was stated at the Foreign Office today that should these replies prove unsatisfactory it was believed Hsu Shih Chang would resign, leaving future events in the hands of the contending factions.

Military attaches here have learned that Chang Tso-lin is establishing his front with 80,000 soldiers stretched over a distance of 70 miles from Machan to 33 miles south of Tientsin to Changshien, 13 miles southwest of Peking. Gen. Wu Pei-fu has his front slightly south, with headquarters at Pao-tung. Both sides are entrenching. Peking is still quiet, expecting reinforcements for the American legation guards. Foreigners are displaying their national flags in front of their homes and on their automobiles.

Views of English Press
The English language press takes the view that the situation is not promising. The Peking leader says the unification of the North and South is impossible unless Canton and Peking agree to eliminate their military officials. The Tien Tsin Times says a compromise between the two opposing generals, as suggested by President Hsu Shih Chang, would mean an armed peace with the prospect of war later. It declares Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu both have designs of military dictatorship.

NEW YORK

Do we make awnings? . . . We surely do.
Do we make window shades? . . . We surely do.
Do we make slip covers for furniture? . . . We surely do.
Do we make curtains and draperies? . . . We surely do.
Do we re-cover furniture? . . . We surely do.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Portrait Drawings by Albert Sterner

TO VISIT an exhibition of a well-known artist, expecting to see just one more manifestation of his no-matter-how-excellent talents (a mental reservation induced perhaps by repeated experiences), and to find there that the said artist has a surprise in store by having grown to greater stature artistically, is an experience as rare as it is delightful.

This is just what has happened at the Sellsman gallery, where a loan collection of portrait drawings by Albert Sterner is being shown. Mr. Sterner has not "changed his spots" or turned to follow after the extreme of the modernists. He is content to hold fast to that which he has proved good and to add to those talents which have been these many years as clearly identified with his work.

His earlier drawings, much in the well-known Holbein manner, have given place to a series of recent ones where Mr. Sterner has become completely himself. The medium used remains the same, the soft brown or black of the crayon relieved with faintly suggested rose tints in the flesh or some contrasting color in the accessories and backgrounds, like the flush of pale marble; but it is in the assiduous cultivation of this medium that the change has been wrought. It is evident that in the close confines of these drawings, small in size and limited in color range, he has been able to express himself more perfectly than in the larger, more declamatory oil painting, and to infuse them with that glow of inspiration and feeling which knows nothing of dimensional limits or the number of tools at hand.

Viewing the old and the new work hanging side by side on these walls, one feels that Mr. Sterner has advanced from an earlier reticence of speech to a very vital and intensive utterance of today. It is as if the artist were beginning to see "face to face" the truth of his sitters (not that he saw through a glass darkly before or even dimly); as if some veil had suddenly lifted and through a clarified vision had revealed a world more bright and beautiful. This advance in the line of clarity is the true approach toward the expression of truth in art, another stage along the path which has no short cuts; no matter what vehicle we choose to mount, we may radio now where we used to wire, but it is always the message which matters.

In the portraits of Mrs. A. Stewart Walker, Mrs. Clara M. May, Mrs. J. F. Lanier, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Miss Eleanor Lamont, the last in two impressions, Mr. Sterner outdone himself. These deeply searched heads are excellent in likeness and strong in character; no unnecessary emphasis of detail mars the rounded simplicity of the face. Beautifully poised, they suggest the calm of sculptured marble, yet the faint color is so true and pure as to touch them with the radiance of bloom of cheek and sparkling eye into life. The most compelling of all these portraits is that of Mrs. Lanier, whose, of mature

beauty in repose, has something of the introspection of a Leonardo. There are several drawings of children exhibited, in which field Mr. Sterner has always been at home, and the most interesting of the men's portraits is of Arthur Bodansky, whose profile, angular and clear-cut, is familiar to all music lovers.

In talking with the artist, he expressed himself in no uncertain terms of his aim to "please the public." "There is no mystery in art," he said. "If the family wants mother's portrait to look like mother, I'm going to do my best to make it so. If they want a tear in the corner of her eye, I'm going to give them the best tear I know how." This may sound dreadfully prosaic and old-fashioned, but by the artist's sincerity and by his desire to bring art into the open that all may come to see what a world of new vision awaits them, these statements belong to a creed and should command attention. Perhaps in giving a true "likeness" to the family, the family may come to see "the something extra" in mother's portrait, and gain a new appreciation of her. At any rate it seems only right that at least a portrait should satisfy the family.

Mr. Sterner has been giving a series of lectures on art and his message, given with vigorous enthusiasm, is a welcome one in the face of the much mystification of the moment in such matters, and what is more the point is that he can back it up with his work.

Archduke Ludwig Victor's Art Treasures on Sale

NEW YORK, April 21 (Special Correspondence)—The sale of a collection of historical and other art treasures which belonged to Archduke Ludwig Victor of Austria has been announced by the American Art Association, New York. This collection, which consists of porcelains, fans, tapestries, silver, furniture, clocks, wrought iron work and textiles, has been acquired by Señor Evaristo Sans Sagasta, a well-known collector of antiques from Madrid.

Among these articles will be found, in the first instance, a number of smaller articles of an intimate nature with which such an individual as the Archduke would be likely to surround himself. One of these is a really beautiful inkstand formerly used by Napoleon, with the Napoleonic initial and well known bees in gilt bronze, and then there is the traveling breakfast set, in silver gilt and cut crystal, which formerly belonged to Napoleon's second wife, the Empress Marie Louise.

A breakfast set of Frankenthal porcelain, which was presented to the Emperor Franz Joseph to his brother, the Archduke, is elegant, and, although comprising a number of articles, packs compactly in a comparatively small mahogany box.

In the collection are a number of fans of French mother-of-pearl, deli-



Photograph by Chappel Studio, Philadelphia

'Zita,' by Albert Sterner

cate and painted with dainty figures in the Watteau or Directoire styles. Other fans are painted with representations of mythological scenes and the sticks or blades are pierced with scroll designs, cunningly wrought. One fine specimen is a French mother-of-pearl fan, dating back to the eighteenth century. The blades are pierced with a central medallion of two seated female figures, holding in their hands a tame bird. Painted on the fan itself is a picture, in colored stipple, of the Queen of the Tournament and her ladies and gentlemen in waiting, dressed in sixteenth century costume, in front of the Queen kneels a knight, on whose head she is placing a crown. On each side of the knight are six maidens on horseback. The reverse side is painted with a turreted castle on an island, in the center of a lake and mountain landscape.

The furniture of the collection includes some French Gothic chests of oak, Spanish carved boxes and Italian chairs, with velvet and leather backs. There are French walnut settees, covered with petit-point and gros-point needlework and tapestries and some striking French, Italian and Dutch carved cabinets, inlaid with ivory, coral, woods and tortoise shell. A French bouille cabinet, inlaid with engraved brass scrolls on an enamel ground, and at least two pieces of Dutch marquetry, are very beautiful. The wrought iron work includes Italian torches, a splendid Spanish Reja or cloister grill and an Italian eagle lectern.

The tapestries comprise a set of five important examples after the designs by Jean Bérain and woven in silk on the Gobelin looms. One especially fine example here shown is woven in colored silks on a dark yellow ground, with an arched pavilion effect which is supported by double baluster-shaped twin columns with scrolled centers in blue. These columns support, at either side of the picture, two round arches which are entwined with vine leaves and grapes leading up to a central corner. At one end of the picture is a seated representation of King Solomon and at the other a jester playing on a harp, while in the center is a vase of flowers and a swagging peacock. Behind these are an acrobat walking a tight-rope and two amorini walking on slack wires. Extreme left are a group of women playing on cymbals and flutes. The design is surrounded by a border woven in colored silks on a red ground, with Chinese seated under umbrellas, sphinxes and other half human figures with masks, etc.

The University of Nebraska Players

LINCOLN, Neb., April 11 (Special)—Each Saturday afternoon during the winter season members of the University of Nebraska Players, recruited from the ranks of the students of the dramatic department, have been presenting to the smaller children of the city plays of the order of "Snow White" and "Hansel and Gretel."

The department is in charge of Miss H. Alice Howell, and the weekly presentation of these plays represents her long-held dream of a children's theater. Hitherto the work has been pressing in the department and competent assistants were not available, but now it is one of the distinctive features of city life here.

Miss Howell was moved to establish the theater at this time because no other form of dramatic entertainment is open to children save the moving pictures. She says she is not operating in competition with the pictures but merely to give the children an opportunity to learn something of the spoken drama.

"The few road shows that come to Lincoln," said Miss Howell, "are much too deep for the children to enjoy, and because of the expense, which bars parents from taking their entire family, the coming generation in this city at least would know but little of the spoken drama if it were not for the children's theater."

"It is the hope of the department that some day we will be able to have children depict the various characters in the play, especially in the fairy stories, but for the present we must keep

to the use of adults, using children in them only when we can."

"The most interesting thing about the work, aside from the joy it gives the hundreds of little folks who have witnessed the play, is the zest with which the players enter into their roles. They love them; they can forget for a time the cares of the world and be children themselves again. We have no difficulty in filling the casts."

"The demand for seats is large at each performance, and if any grown-ups are fortunate enough to get seats they must sit in the rear rows. The children are there for nearly an hour before the performance begins. They would not miss a single word or scene for anything. They form an ideal audience. It is all real to them for the time being, and they follow each situation with bated breath and shining eyes, and never make any mistakes with respect to the proper time to applaud. While pathos and similar elements are parts of the plays, they are of the kind that they lived happily ever after."

"The efforts of the department are directed toward reaching as large a circle of children as possible. More little ones would be used in the casts if there were time to train them. Several of those who have appeared have proved remarkably successful."

Miss Howell has developed the department along unusual lines. During the summer plays are staged on the university campus, and in the winter the Temple Theater, the gift of John D. Rockefeller, is used. English and American comedies, with now and then something by Shakespeare, form the bulk of the offerings.

American Guild of Music Gives First Concert

NEW YORK, April 22 (Special Correspondence)—Sándor Harmati made a disclosure of his powers at the first concert of the American Guild of Music, held at the MacDowell Club to-night, that seemed to portend something important. He presented himself as the leader of a chamber-music organization, called the Lenox String Quartet; and while he produced only a piece of music of his own composition, he showed himself an artist of distinct promise as a quartet interpreter. He plays the first violin in the group, Wolf Wolfson the second violin, Nicolai Moldovan the viola and Emmeran Stoeber the violoncello. Albert Stoessel appeared at this concert, playing the violin part in his sonata in G for violin and piano. He was assisted by Louis Gruenberg, pianist. Mme. Povis Frisch, soprano, helped give the guild a send-off, presenting songs of Frederick Jacobi and C. M. Loeffler, with Mr. Jacobi as her accompanist. Mr. Gruenberg presented a piano concerto of his in one movement, assisted by Harold Morris at the second piano.

Theatrical Notes

The all-star annual Equity performance will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on the night of May 7.

"How Very American," a comedy by Arthur Goodrich, is now being cast by George M. Cohan.

"The Seventh Heaven," a play by Austin Strong, who wrote "Three Wise Fools," is to be produced by John Golden.

A. L. Erlanger has bought a new play by James Forbes, author of "The Famous Mrs. Fair." The new piece, which is in three acts, is entitled "The Endless Chain."

"Kempy," a comedy by J. C. and Elliott Nugent, will be presented in New York shortly.

Ethel Levey's appearance in "Go Easy, Mabel," a musical comedy, is announced for the Longacre Theater, on May 8.

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Musical News and Reviews

Dame Ethel Smyth's Opera at the 'Old Vic'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 7.—The "Old Vic" sound and sagacious as ever, has just scored another big success. A few weeks ago it was "Peer Gynt" that set London talking; now it is Dame Ethel Smyth's opera "The Boatwain's Mate." If this sort of thing goes on there will soon be a new version of the familiar proverb, and "What the 'Old Vic' thinks today, London will think tomorrow." Certainly no place of entertainment in the metropolis thinks more swiftly and rightly than this old old theater in the unfashionable Waterloo Road, where the manager, Miss Lillian Baylis, has built up a unique artistic achievement upon a foundation of good will and helpfulness, and where Shakespeare can truly be said to have his home in the hearts of the people.

The program of fixtures at the "Vic" being necessarily settled far ahead, the three performances of "The Boatwain's Mate" were booked long ago for the evening of March 30 and the afternoon and evening of April 1. Dame Ethel Smyth herself conducted the first and last, and the matinee was taken by L. A. Collingwood, a musician who gained a good deal of experience in Russia. If a work is good, then three performances are three too many; if it is excellent they are far too few. This latter clause applies to "The Boatwain's Mate." A few years ago it was produced by the Beecham Company, had a handful of performances and then was dropped. Now the "Old Vic" has revived it with unmitigated success. What a pity it cannot be heard again this evening. But other fixtures bar the way so it must wait till next autumn brings an opportunity for its revival at the "Old Vic."

Composer Her Own Librettist

The book of "The Boatwain's Mate" is founded on a short story by W. W. Jacobs, and the composer has been her own librettist, an arrangement that insures homogeneity and answers splendidly when the composer possesses real dramatic and literary ability, as Dame Ethel Smyth undoubtedly does. The opera is described as being in one act and two parts, which may be played either with a pause between them or straight through. Part I consists of dialogue and music; Part 2 is wholly music. This difference in treatment between the two parts is a practical stroke—a departure from convention which Dame Ethel Smyth dares to make out of her ripe experience and complete independence of thought. For Part 1 contains a good deal of dialogue, which is necessary indeed to the comprehension of the plot by the audience, since the plot, treated musically, would probably be obscure and tedious. So most of this part is assigned to the speaking voice, but wherever the words glide off into song without the slightest incongruity. Part 2, being more emotional, is suitably all in music.

The plot turns on the stratagem employed by Harry Benn to win the affection of Mrs. Waters, but she plays a counter-joke on him, discomfiting him with delicious dexterity, and all ends happily by her bestowing her heart and hand on Ned Travers, the honest one-time soldier and tramp whom Benn has persuaded to personate a robber. It is a merry tale, and the scenes developed by Dame Ethel Smyth with complete understanding and sympathy. One can imagine some exile at the ends of the earth "a few years to come hearing 'The Boatwain's Mate' and hailing it as a bit of home. For it has kindness, humor, genuine sentiment, and a rustic folk while the music abounds in tunefulness, wit, and springy strength. All these are of the English of Shakespeare, and not less Shakespearean is the inclusion of a traditional folk song—"Lord Rendal"—for the lovely melody of Mrs. Waters' song in Part I.

Cats Carry Off Honors

As regards cast and orchestra the work is laid out on lines of sensible economy, and has been resorted for this performance to bring it within the range of the ordinary small theater band. The cast deserves to speak for itself—thus:

Harry Benn, ex-Boatwain.....(Tenor)
Ned Travers, ex-Soldier.....(Baritone)
Mrs. Waters, landlady of "The Beehive".....(Soprano)
Mary Ann, a servant girl
(Burlesque actress: need not sing)
A Policeman.....(Bass)
Agricultural Laborers
Two Cats (behind the scenes)

Upon these latter the duties of chorus, such as they are, devolve, and the cats have decidedly the better of it, for as Mrs. Waters scathingly remarks, the laborers' efforts are "enough to discourage all the cats on all the roofs in this island." Dame Ethel Smyth gets splendid fun out of them, and the laborers' band so interested everyone that even the real band in the orchestra stood a-tiptoe to see and hear it. Later on, the entry of the policeman, to the "Pate Knocking at the Door" theme from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, was still funnier.

THEATRICAL

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Mats. Wed. & Sat. 5:30 to 8:30

"Bulldog Drummond"
"A Real Melodrama" with A. R. MATTHEWS
Eve. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 5:30 to 8:30
ED. WYNN
THE PERFECT FOOL

Russian Grand Opera Company Opens in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—The Russian Grand Opera Company auspiciously opened a season of a fortnight's duration with Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Tsar's Bride."

Since the work of this excellent organization was duly appraised while it performed for a month in Chicago recently, it is not necessary to point out its manifold excellences and its picturesque crudities again. It is satisfactory to report that Philadelphia has taken very kindly to the work of this much-traveled company, and that on the opening night the work of Mr. Karlaiah and Mr. Lukin in leading roles stood out most impressively for vocal quality and dramatic forcefulness alike. The women are not so distinguished by their voice or for histrionic capacity, but it is a mistake to discount the company in a review and discuss its components severally, for the strength of the organization is in its coherent ensemble, which could not have been created in any other milieu than that of its tempestuous biography.

On the evening of this debut, the Philadelphia Operatic Society gave "Carmen." The feature of the production, before a very considerable and a warmly sympathetic audience, was the buoyant and mettlesome performance in the name part by Winifred Wiley, a pupil of Mrs. Phillips Jenkins, who had previously trained her for the Operatic Society's production of "Hansel and Gretel" in which she had the part of Hänsel. She was equally convincing in a part as different from the latter rôle as could be, and she seems to have the faculty of plastic adaptation that is an important aptitude in the peculiar complex of the operatic temperament. Moreover, her voice is flexible, true to the melody, and intelligently employed to convey fluctuating moods and emotions.

F. L. W.

Bach Choir Registers Progress

LONDON, April 13 (Special Correspondence)—The concert given by the Bach Choir at Queen's Hall on Friday evening, April 7, brought out some interesting points and some beautiful music. Deserving of discussion as the latter is, perhaps what most impressed one was the great advance in performance made by the choir during the last few months. At the previous concert in December, singers and conductor had not long been working together. Dr. Vaughan Williams had but recently succeeded Sir Hugh Allen, and the singers seemed uncertain how to adapt themselves to his leadership. The succeeding months have wrought a transformation. The choir retains its good attack and intelligence, and has added to them other qualities—a greater flexibility, vision, tender quietude. The net result was a concert very beautiful in feeling and of genuine musical achievement.

The program seemed to have been designed as a group of hymns drawn from many places and times, treated chorally. William Byrd's joyful motet in six parts, "Christ is Risen," stood first, followed by a fantasia on two Irish hymn melodies, for chorus and orchestra, by Charles Burke, a short work, simple in design, and true and imaginative throughout. It could well stand on its own merits, yet gathered additional significance considered in relation to the history of its composer—a man who had had no opportunity of "developing or even realizing the music latent in him" until he came into touch with Gustav Holst at Marl College and studied under him, the fantasia being one of the results. After the pupils' work came one by the master—the first group of choral hymns from the "Rig Veda," by Holst. These hymns are great music, and were sung with splendid force and exaltation under Vaughan Williams. Finally came Dvorák's setting of the old medieval Latin poem—later used liturgically—of the Stabat Mater, a setting strangely rich in color, jeweled with melody, and with beautiful in its own way as a flamboyant rose window.

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PERSONAL DIRECTOR CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

'Salut au Monde' Is Staged in New York

The Neighborhood Playhouse, New York—Sixth production of the subscription season, opening the evening of April 25: "Salut au Monde," a festival based on the poem by Walt Whitman, with music specially composed for it by Charles T. Griffes.

The Neighborhood Playhouse is doing another beautiful thing and one that repays the journey to 466 Grand Street to see it. This playhouse represents the purest art of the theater expression in America. The Misses Lewisohn have made it possible in this charming and well equipped little theater to present performances of rare beauty and artistic worth; plays and performances that might never be given but for this particular playhouse. Unhindered by any commercial consideration, the director may "draw the thing as he sees it for the good of things as they are." Who other than the Misses Lewisohn would be able to announce eight performances of a festival based on a poem by Walt Whitman and present such a dramatic pantomime and musical performance, enlisting as it does the services of more than a hundred persons, including the Little Symphony Orchestra and its conductor, George Bagner, with a theater seating capacity of 400?

Here is the ideal community playhouse, and it should serve as a model to community theater movements across the country. One gets just the feeling that should be established in such a theater. There is a feeling of perfect rapport between those on the stage and those in the audience. A feeling that the players on the stage as well as those who participate from the orchestra chairs—all contribute to a community performance—are enjoying it, and those on both sides of the footlights are being made better men and women by the experience.

Whitman's poem, "Salut au Monde" was recited by Ian MacLaren dressed and made up as Walt Whitman. His reading is excellent throughout.

The presentation is made in three parts: (1) Whitman's vision of man as a social force, (2) five dominating religious, (3) men banded together in brotherhood. During the reading the orchestra, singing choruses and miming dancers interpret the poem in a dramatic manner. At the finish of the first part the spontaneity, freshness and freedom of expression of the 16 dancers sent a thrill over the audience as they acted out the significant labor problems, and the genuine burst of applause that followed was well merited. At the finish of Part II there was another thrill as the pilgrims on their way to Bethlehem led by the star encountered a second shaft of light making a cross silhouetted against the blue sky background while the angel chorus sang inspiringly the Magnificat.

The music of Charles T. Griffes is most interesting. The performance on the whole is altogether creditable. All honor is due to the Misses Lewisohn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25 (Special Correspondence)—Indianapolis will form the fourth link in an opera circuit now being organized by Andreas Dippel, formerly manager of the Chicago and the Metropolitan opera companies. Action has been taken to have this city joined with Cincinnati, Detroit and Pittsburgh to form the mid-western division of the United States Grand Opera Club.

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America Today Celebrates Anniversary of Civil War Hero Who Became President

UNKNOWN, with limited resources and no friends to call on, Ulysses S. Grant, whose centenary is celebrated today, went into the Civil War from Galena, Ill. Here it was that he left his wife and children, here he came back at the war's close as its greatest military hero. Here alone in the Nation, Grant's anniversary is celebrated each year.

It is a strange thing that this one-time army captain, who had done indifferently in business in St. Louis and had removed up the Mississippi to a family leather concern at the little town of Galena, should have been chosen to carry through to success at arms the fight against slavery. The tale has been so recorded in history that nothing new may be added to it here.

The story of Grant at Galena has been written for The Christian Science Monitor by one of Galena's citizens, who gathered it from files of The Galena Gazette, one of the first papers, it is noted by a biographer of Grant, to recognize his merit, and also from the older residents of the city. The article touches lightly on Grant's early days there, perhaps because they were so little noted by the townsfolk that little remains to be said of them there today. It does not hint the rebuffs his genius met before it was recognized. These occurred elsewhere than at Galena.

But the tale, dealing more with Grant after he had become known to the world as well as Galena, shows in what high esteem he was held by those who regarded him as their neighbor.

GALENA, Ill., April 25.—Ulysses S. Grant came to Galena in the spring of 1850 and lived here until called to service. He worked as clerk in his father's leather shop, which was in the Outworth block.

While holding this position he made several trips through the surrounding country selling the leather goods. Later he was given the position of business manager of this firm, which he held until he went into the war.

Grant's early life in Galena was not one of affluence nor prominence. He lived in a modest two-story dwelling house on High Street. He did not take an active part in politics. He had not been in the town long enough to vote in the election of 1850.

After Ft. Sumter was fired upon, April 11, 1861, the citizens held a mass meeting in the old Court House on Main Street for the purpose of getting volunteers to serve the country. Grant is said to have attended this meeting, but did not take an active part, aside from saying he would do all he could to aid the boys. He promised and drilled the first company to leave Galena, and when they left the Springfield he went with them, but not as a soldier.

The Twelfth District Regiment was in need of a colonel and Governor Yates offered Grant the appointment, which he accepted. Because of his military as a leader and commander he was by degrees to the rank of commander-in-chief of the army.

Townsmen Purchase Home
While Grant was fighting for his country the citizens of Galena discovered that a citizen from their midst was doing deeds that would make him noted throughout the country.

Since Grant had made the statement that he considered Galena his home and intended to cast his vote there, they decided that they could not show their love and honor for their fellow

citizen in a more fitting manner than by giving him a home. Therefore the citizens purchased a house and lot on South Hill Street, or what was the old stage coach route between Galena and Chicago. This is the house that Grant occupied after the war and is still known as the Grant Memorial Home. Many of Grant's possessions are still in the house, which is open to the public to visit.

As soon as the war was over and General Grant was expected home, the citizens planned a large celebration to honor the returned hero. This celebration was held Aug. 18, 1865, and

was attended by thousands of people. There were visitors from Wisconsin, Iowa, and all parts of Illinois to do homage to the returned hero.

General Grant arrived in Galena at 3 o'clock and was met at the station by an immense crowd. Soldiers who had fought under him acted as escort. The procession marched from the station to the DeSoto House and thence to his new home.

Triumphal Arch Erected
A large triumphal arch was erected to span the street in front of the DeSoto House. These arches were beautifully decorated and inscribed with the names of the principal battles in which Grant was engaged.

Peering from beneath the arch was a carved American eagle with the emblems of victory in its beak. A living crown of women dressed in white, each with a national flag, saluted as the hero advanced. As the General and Mrs. Grant passed under the arch they were showered with flowers. On one side of the arch from end to end was the inscription "Hail to the Chief Who in Triumph Advances" and on the other side "Welcome to Our Citizens."

Speeches and songs then followed, after which the procession marched through the principal streets and was dismissed at the DeSoto House. Grant and his family then went home. From 7:30 until 8:30 Grant gave a reception at the post office and shook hands with many people. In the evening there was a large display of fireworks.

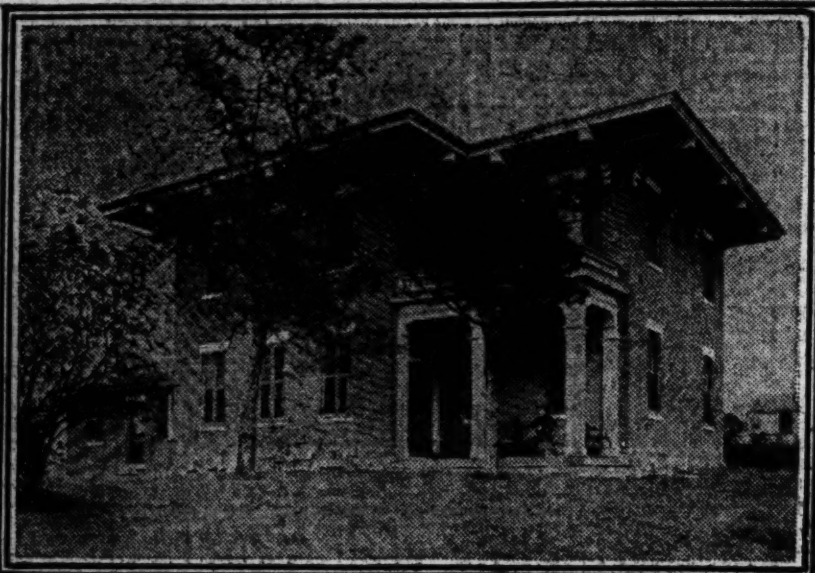
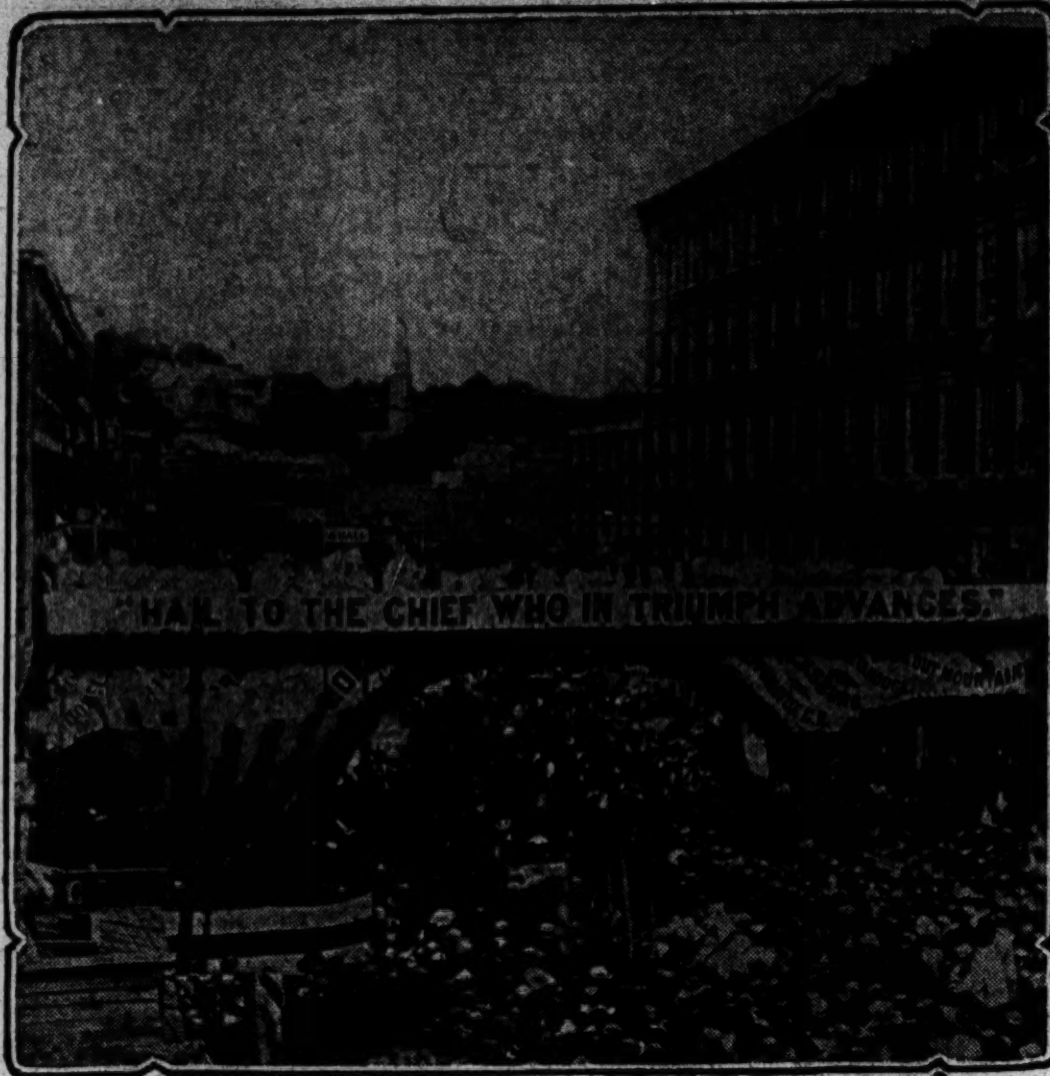
While making his home in Galena he took several trips. At all the places he was received with great acclaim.

Departure for Washington
As both a welcome and farewell, Mr. Baldwin, owner of the DeSoto House, gave a banquet and dance in honor of Grant at the hotel Sept. 12, 1865. The Governor and other prominent men of the State were present. On Sept. 13, 1865, Grant left for Washington and after this he made only short visits in Galena.

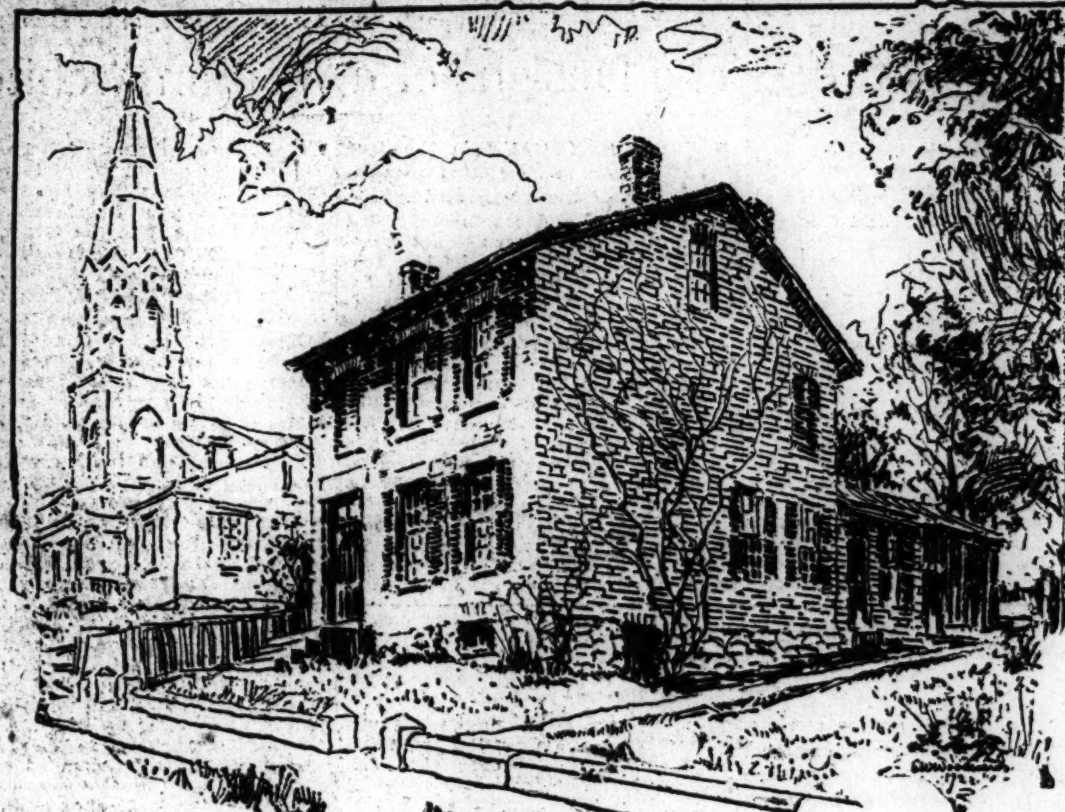
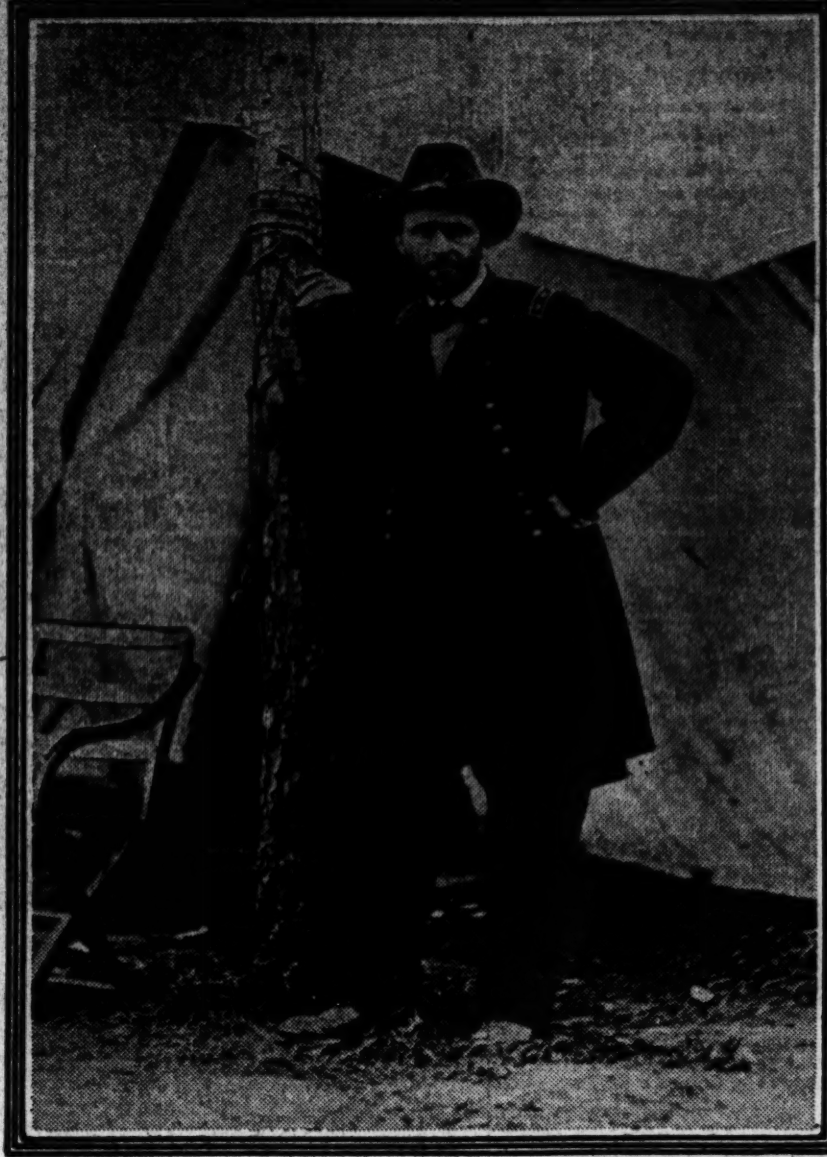
After his trip around the world Grant again returned to Galena and was received with much honor, the celebration being even more elaborate than when he returned from the war.

Many of Grant's fellow citizens, wishing to show their high esteem and love for the general, have made gifts in memory of him. They have given the ground and built Grant Park. A large statue of General Grant stands in this park, which was given to the city by H. H. Kohlhaas, formerly a Galenian, then of Chicago. He also gave the picture, "Lee's Surrender to Grant," by Nast. This picture hangs in the G. A. R. room over the post office.

In 1893 the citizens of Galena organized a Grant Birthday Association.



Upper Left—Grand Triumphal Arch and Reception of Lieutenant-General Grant at Galena, Ill., Aug. 18, 1865. Upper Right—Grant in Camp. Lower Left—Grant's Home After the War, Donated by Citizens of Galena. Lower Right—Where Grant Lived in Obscurity When the Civil War Broke Out.



for the purpose of celebrating Grant's anniversary in a fitting manner. The first year William McKinley, later President of the United States, gave the address on Grant's life. On April 27, 1911, which was the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the first

company from Galena, H. H. Kohlhaas gave silver medals to the remaining old soldiers. At this celebration General Grant's son, Fred, was present. Every year since then Galena has celebrated the anniversary of her great citizen.

the hospitality and friendship of the world. After a rather stormy sea voyage, General Grant and his party reached Queenstown, May 27, 1877, from there going to Liverpool and London. He visited in the British Isles for six weeks, then crossed the Channel for brief stays in Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, Bern and Copenhagen. Scotland then was visited, and in the fall, after pleasant weeks in Britain, the General went to France, where he was the guest of honor at many social events of note.

The holiday season was spent in Italy, Sicily and Malta, and then followed a long and interesting trip to Egypt and the upper Nile. Turkey and the Holy Land were seen before the party returned to France in the spring of 1878, and during the following months excursions were made to Holland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Austria. After another glimpse of Switzerland, they went to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar.

The first fortnight of 1879 was spent in Ireland, then departure was taken from Britain, via France, for the Far East, and in February the party landed at Bombay, India. The weeks spent in India were followed by visits in Siam, China and Japan. The return to America was made in September, 1879, via San Francisco.

Thus briefly may be chronicled more than two years of almost constant entertaining, on the part of foreign rulers and potentates, for an American soldier and one-time President, who had sought rest from the troubles of an American political office, in what was intended to be only a brief trip to Europe.

General Grant, as a soldier, has maintained his own under the severe test of history, and it is interesting to recall those in foreign lands who extended a friendly greeting to him. History has dealt kindly with some of them, but the names of others who were great in their day have well-nigh been forgotten.

Queen Victoria entertained for General and Mrs. Grant at Windsor Castle, and at Buckingham Palace the American met the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. Leopold II was King of Belgium and Grant's host there, and Marshal MacMahon was President of France. Then, as almost every year since, there was an "Eastern question," and a congress to solve it was sitting in Berlin, when Grant arrived there. Bismarck was of course the dominant figure in Germany, Oscar II was King of Norway-Sweden, and Alexander II, Emperor of the Russians. In Portugal it was King Luis who greeted Gen-

Statue Marks Spot Where Grant Received Commission

Jefferson City, Mo., April 20. Special Correspondence
THE anniversary of Gen. U. S. Grant is of more than ordinary interest to Missourians. Not only did he reside in Missouri, in St. Louis County, near the city of St. Louis, for some six years, previous to 1860, but practically his first military operations of the Civil War were in this State, and his commission as a brigadier-general was received while he was stationed in a southeast Missouri village.

While still a colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, Grant was stationed for a time during the spring of 1861 at Mexico, then a small village, but now a city of 6000 population, in central northeast Missouri. One day while reading a St. Louis newspaper, he happened to see that the Illinois delegation in Congress had recommended some citizens of that State for the position of brigadier-general, and that they had unanimously recommended him as first on a list of seven.

The next day the papers announced that his name, with three others, had been sent to the Senate, and a few days later the confirmation of his appointment was announced. Colonel Grant was now a brigadier-general, but he had not as yet received his commission.

A few days after his promotion, the newly appointed general was ordered to the little town of Ironton, in the southeastern part of the State. Ironton at present has a population of nearly 1000, is the seat of government of Iron County, 88 miles southwest of St. Louis, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad—at that time, the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Ironton was then, as now, a picturesque spot. It is situated in the beautiful Arcadia Valley, surrounded by high hills, and with an altitude considerably above the adjacent country. As Grant says in his personal "Memoirs," it is "situated among hills rising to the dignity of mountains."

of southeast Missouri, this West Point graduate, this St. Louis County farmer, woodcutter and real estate dealer, this Galena tanner, this man of destiny received his commission as brigadier-general—that royal highway that led him to the head of the army, to Appomattox, and to the White House. The spot in Ironton where the general had his camp has been made into a park, called Emerson Park, named for the man who laid out the ground, beautified it and gave it to the city. Beside it has been erected an imposing statue of the great commander who there received his commission as a general and who has made the spot famous. There is a small but beautiful lake in the park, and near by there still stands a tree under which it is said Grant stood when his commission as brigadier-general was handed to him. Still residing near Ironton is the man who claims the honor of having actually delivered the commission into the general's hands.

Grant's European Tour a Triumphal Progress

The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Gen. U. S. Grant is an event in which the whole world will take an interest, for Grant was known, loved and respected around the whole globe. In fact not many Americans who have been so prominent in their own country have in the height of their popularity visited so many foreign lands as did Ulysses Simpson Grant.

eral Grant, and in Spain, Alfonso XII. Gambetta was the dominant political figure of France, and at the Berlin conference Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, loosened Russia's hold on Turkey.

Agriculture Interested Grant More Than Military Affairs

"IT WAS curious, but characteristic, that military reviews bored him," says Franklin Spencer Edmunds, in his book, "Ulysses S. Grant." This trait was allied with an often expressed hatred of war, which he considered a necessary, though deplorable means of settling differences between nations and peoples. Grant was always more a farmer in his sympathies and instincts than anything else. As war was his profession, he was keenly interested in military discussions, throughout his travels, as much apparently as when he was in command of a great army, but he was more interested in the way in which the soil was cultivated and the roads were built and the mechanics worked.

"Show me instead some farms; I am more interested in them than in armies," he said in substance on one occasion in England. His interest in the daily life of the people was great, and was noted by those who accompanied or met him in his famous trip around the world. In early life, as he noted in his "Personal Memoirs," he had been fond of agriculture, though he disliked the tanner's trade that his father pursued. With not the slightest interest in music, he often inquired what tune the band was playing; in European cities architecture, paintings and sculpture bored him, but he delighted in observing the methods and surroundings of workmen.

Instinctive Democracy

His famous order for the return of the horses used by the southern cavalrymen and artillerymen, on the surrender at Appomattox, was due to his thoughtfulness in remembering that the horses would be needed on the farms, though it seems to have been Lee who brought up the subject first, by informing Grant that these horses were the personal property of the cavalrymen and artillerymen and asking whether they could be kept by their owners.

His instinctive democracy appeared in his comment on the need of popular assemblage places, after his European trip. "All cities," he said, "ought to have similar places where the rich and the poor, the high and the low, may meet on a footing of equality; where they may have aesthetic, instructive and other innocent amusements; and where all behave themselves in a proper manner, as is the case in the Tivoli Garden in Copenhagen."

Grant's personal virtues endeared him to many who came into close contact with him. His unwavering loyalty to those he trusted was sometimes combined with lack of true judgment; honest and loyal himself, he could not see the marks of disloyalty in some whom he made his friends; and he had small knowledge of the world in many respects until after he had been President.

Throughout his career as a soldier he seems never to have uttered an oath, in days when profanity was in the daily vocabulary of almost every other soldier. Charles A. Dana wrote of him: "It is a fact that though I was with Grant during the most trying campaign of the war, I never heard him utter an oath." He did not formally join a church until three months before his passing away, but a member of his family circle quoted him as saying: "I often prayed silently to God at night and during the day that He might aid me in the performance of my duties. His honesty of thought and utterance was recorded in the phrase, 'tediously truthful,' by which one of his staff officers described him."

Grant a Man of Peace as Revealed in Utterances

Ulysses S. Grant was known as "the man of silence." Considering his activities and world-wide fame, he made few speeches of any great consequence; in fact, his addresses even on the most formal occasions were short and directly to the point.

When in Manchester, England, in the spring of 1877, in replying to a toast, he declared that the English people had got more and longer speeches out of him than his own countrymen, but that the speeches were poorer because longer than he usually made. The English press of the day commented on his addresses as "wise," but most of the talks he delivered during the two years he spent abroad, after the presidency, were less than 300 or 400 words in length.

Grant's utterances at home and abroad stamp him a pacifist at heart. At Glasgow he said: "I am called a man of war, but I never was a man of war."

Though I entered the army at an early age, I got out of it whenever I found a chance to do so creditably. I was always a man of peace, and I shall always continue of that mind. Though I may not live to see the general settlement of national disputes by arbitration, it will not be very many years before that system will be adopted, and the immense standing armies that are depressing Europe by their great expense will be disbanded, and the arts of war almost forgotten in the general devotion of the people to the development of peaceful industries."

Grant reached China shortly after Japan seized the Loochoo Islands, and Prince Kunz, the nominal ruler of China, appealed to the American General for advice on the situation between the two countries. In General Grant's reply were the sentences: "I told the Viceroy at Tientsin that everything I could do in the interest of peace was my duty and my pleasure. I can conceive of no higher office for any man."

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Making of Rag Rugs

RUGS made of knitted, crocheted and hooked rags have become so popular, in recent months, that some enterprising manufacturers have put on the market skeins of rags cut the right size for use, dyed all the colors in the rainbow. The colors are fast both to washing and to sun, and no one need hesitate about making them up into rugs. These skeins weigh half a pound, and sell for 40 cents a skein. Five skeins are usually sold for a rug which will measure 27 inches by 36, when completed.

These prepared rags have one self-edge, which adds to the strength. From the appearance of the rags, new material seems to have been used in preparing them.

The colors range from soft blues, grays and browns for the body of the rug, to vivid orange, scarlet, yellow and bright greens for the stripes. In fact, every shade and every color, including black and white, may be found among the skeins of prepared rags, which are crushed in the dye bath into a compact form easy to handle and to work with.

Wooden Needles Used

Wooden knitting needles of almost any length are for sale in the shops, and the knitted rug or runner may be made, depending in width upon the length of the needles available. Orange and black seems to be a favorite combination in these knitted rugs. The knitted runner for stairs is a new item. This is made in two shades or two colors, one in a stripe wide enough to go on the step, and the other for the width from step to step. Sometimes such a runner will match the carpets in the stripe that fits on the step, and the walls in the other part.

Large wooden crochet hooks are for sale, at an average price of 25 cents, for making the crocheted rugs. The crocheted rugs, shown as patterns in the shops, where the rags are for sale, are quite as pretty and effective as those of this kind as have been offered anywhere. This is probably accounted for by the perfection of the dyes and the consistent width and weight of the rags. The dyed rags are for sale in nearly all department shops, and other shops devoted to needlecraft.

In making the crocheted rugs in the oval shape, the right proportion is attained by beginning with a chain of 25 stitches, into which are knitted 25 single crochet stitches, an additional one going into the end of the chain. Then 25 more single crochet stitches go into the other side of the chain, and one extra stitch in the end chain stitch for the turn. In the second row, two additional stitches should be added at the ends, and in the third row, two additional stitches. From the third row on, the number of additional stitches depends upon the individual work going into the rug, although three additional stitches at each end in each row ought to be sufficient. Some women will crochet a much looser web than others, and the number of additional stitches for enlarging the rug will be fewer. Enough additional stitches should be added at the ends of the rug to keep it from curling, and allow it to lie flat on the floor.

May Be of Any Size

These crocheted rugs may be any size, and either oval or round. They have been made square. Anyone who crochets knows how to make a square. It means, simply, that all the additional stitches must occur in one place in the pattern. To make a square, begin with five chain stitches, into which, when they have been made into a circle, put eight single crochet stitches. In the next row, put two single crochet stitches into every other stitch; and in the next row, three single crochet stitches into each of the four pairs of stitches. Thereafter, put three single crochet stitches into the center of the three on each corner. If any additional fullness is needed to make the corners lie flat, add an occasional additional

stitch near the corner stitches, and the rug will be square. Better make a round one, first, however. If the rug is to be round, begin with a chain of five stitches. Close the circle, and put eight double crochet stitches into the circle. Add three additional stitches in every round, being careful to see that the additional stitches come at different places in each circle. The colors may be combined to please the individual taste, or to match the color scheme of the room. A pretty one of soft brown was on display, completed with two orange stripes. The entire center was of brown, and two rows of crocheting formed each of the orange stripes, a brown stripe completing the rug. These crocheted rugs may be made large enough to cover the floor of a bedroom, or a sun parlor, and are quickly made, for the rags are fairly heavy.

Their Base Is Burlap

The hooked rugs are made on a burlap base, which has been stretched taut on a wooden frame. The pattern of the rug should be drawn on the burlap with India ink, and a large steel crochet hook used for drawing the loops of rags through the burlap base. If the prepared rags are used for hooked rugs, a very loose weave burlap should be used, for the rags are too heavy for the fine mesh burlap. The beauty of the hooked rugs depends upon all the loops being drawn through the burlap an even distance. Color combinations and patterns may be made to suit any room. Two shades of the same color make effective hooked rugs, as, for instance, a soft brown center with a darker brown stripe around the edge, in imitation of the two-tone velvet rugs.

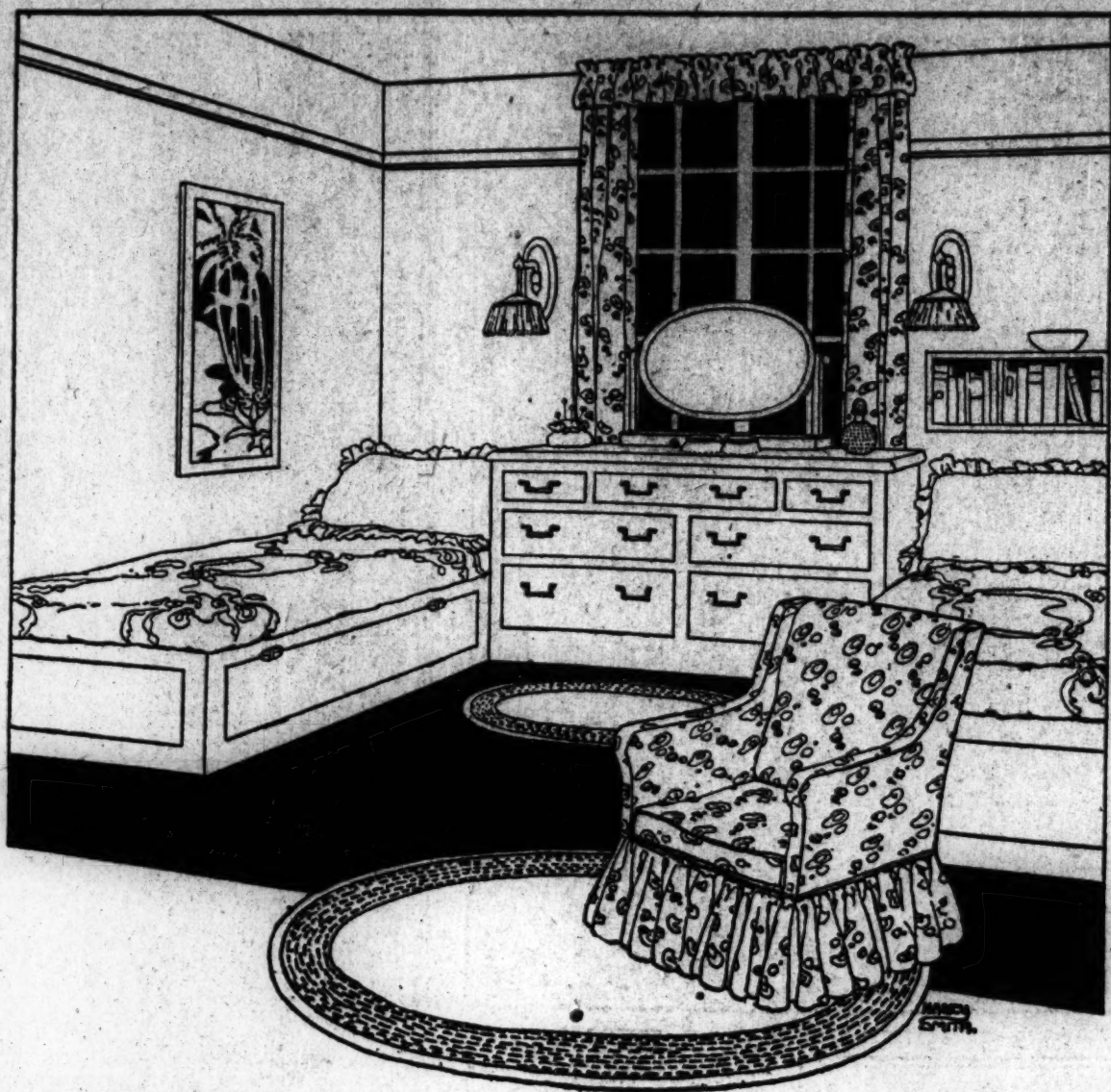
In making any of these rugs, of course, the materials from the family rag bag may be dyed the proper shades and used; but, in these days of small apartments, the yield from the rag bag is usually scanty, so the rug maker turns gladly to the shops that sell the prepared rags. There is usually someone there who will start the work, and give any necessary instructions as it progresses, without charge. The gentle art of rug making, which harks back to our grandmother's day, is being revived with all the enthusiasm which modern means and methods create.

Savory Corn Meal Fritters

One cup fresh yellow corn meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white flour. Sift into these after mixing well 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon fine salt. Mix all together with sufficient cold water, as for dumplings. Have a frying pan (spider) ready with hot butter or fat and drop in spoonfuls. Fry a golden brown, remove from fat and serve while hot. Do not add water until ready to fry or they will be heavy. Make rather moist before frying.

Modern French Jewelry

THAT the French are past masters in the art of designing and making jewelry is generally admitted. It is not, therefore, necessary to go to Paris in these days to find the latest examples of their art, for two of the most celebrated French jewelers opened branches in London some years ago, a step which seems to have gradually influenced English taste in favor of beautiful design and workmanship, rather than mere masses of stones in heavy settings. At one time French jewelry was always associated with period work, but Louis XV and XVI designs are quite out of date now, the Paris jewelry of today being individual and modern, characteristic of its own period. The lines are simple and



The Bedroom, in the Bungalow

The Designs of a Woman Architect

MRS. MAY CANE is the first woman to be elected a member of the Concrete Institute for Architects and Engineers. She was trained in constructional engineering and architecture by her husband and, after the war, became his partner, working with him at his office, 100 Victoria Street, London. She has recently designed a labor-saving bungalow.

"I am of opinion that domestic architecture is decidedly a woman's job," she said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and the job of a woman who has been domestically trained: otherwise, she is not better equipped than is a man."

Speaking of her bungalow, Mrs. Cane explained her reasons for having designed it. "I felt," she said, "that labor-saving devices were too expensive.

They seemed to be only for the people who can quite well afford to pay for servants, whereas they are far more needed for the middle class and professional people, who are forced to do without and with very little help, and for whom nothing has been done.

"The method I have applied to the bungalow is that of fitted furniture, which, in my opinion, saves an immense amount of work. I have taken everything, like wardrobes and bookcases, right up to the ceiling, so that there are no tops on which dust can accumulate. Then there are fountains under the beds, so that there is no sweeping to do beneath them, and, of course, there is nothing that has to be moved out. My great object has been to have no little spaces between one thing and another, where you have to go down on your hands and knees to scrape out the dust."

Mrs. Cane is showing a ground plan of the bungalow, pointed out that the bedroom had a three-foot bed on either side of the window, and that the space between was filled up with a dressing chest carried round in the form of seats. There are no rounded corners, as this adds too much to the expense, but everything is finished at the floor level with a rounded beading.

The living room has high-backed seats, like old-fashioned settles, projecting on either side of the fireplace. These are on hinges, so that they will swing back against the wall, when the floor space is wanted for games or dancing. In the center of the fitted dresser is a hatch, communicating with the kitchen.

"The kitchen is as small as it can be to work in comfortably," explained Mrs. Cane. "There is nothing movable in it. Everything is fixed. In fact, the only pieces of movable furniture in the whole bungalow are the dining table and chairs. The kitchen table is arranged with the cupboard under it, and the serving hatch above, so that the dishes can easily be slipped through to the dresser in the living room, which is also the dining room. Next to the table is a stove—gas, if you can get it, of course, but, if not, oil; you cannot beat the new oil stoves. All the crockery is kept on the dresser in the living room. You can get such pretty crockery nowadays," Mrs. Cane added, "which really is an ornament in the room."

"I have put in a coke boiler in the kitchen," Mrs. Cane explained, "as I believe that a constant hot-water supply is one of the biggest labor-saving devices that there is. In the living room there is an anthracite stove, so that there are no fires to light. And there is a hot linen cupboard, which is always needed in a week-end bungalow, in the passage next to the kitchen. I reckon that everything that has to be done in the morning, washing up, cleaning and making beds, the cooking only excepted, can be done in an hour."

"Extra Accommodations Available. 'I have designed the bungalow for our own use in the holidays,' continued Mrs. Cane, "as it is difficult to get attendance in the country, and I wanted to be as free as possible to be with my little boys. It has, as you see, two bedrooms, a living room, and a kitchen. In the boys' room, two canvas bunks can be put up over the beds when the boys have friends visiting them. Two more beds can be made up on the settle in the living room, if necessary."

"The bungalow will take only a couple of months to put up and to be built in hollow concrete blocks, which are warmer and dryer than anything else when put on a solid concrete floor, also very dry. The aim is to have things very simple, so that there is no unnecessary work in the upkeep; in fact, there is not a single unnecessary thing in the whole building."

"We are having standard metal casements, because they look pretty and

are far cheaper than wood. The design has been thought out carefully, in order to avoid every bit of draft. Country cottages are often drafty. Ours is all under one roof, with no projecting windows, which is both cheaper to build and warmer. The kitchen and bathroom are next door to each other, so that all the plumbing can be collected in one place. I reckon that we can build the bungalow, furnished as it is, but without counting the cost of land or drainage, for £650, or with three bedrooms for £750. I am very much inclined," Mrs. Cane added, "to apply the built-in furniture to small London flats also, as it saves much room as well as labor and can be made very artistic."

Mainly About Mantels

INTERIOR decoration has become one of the fine arts, and much delightful work has been done by special artists in this line. To the average homemaker, however, their suggestions often seem beyond the capacity of their houses as well as their purses.

Lecturing through a certain section of the United States, where his work is greatly needed, is a man who specializes in homes of moderate size owned by people of moderate means. His is an educational campaign, beginning often by showing his hearers that their houses are pretty bad. Next he demonstrates that they do not need to be so wrong and offers a remedy.

His method is unique. He sits, arranged in a characterless, ill-arranged, inartistic living room. This is in full view of the audience as it gathers. They study it, discuss it, often recognizing features which their own houses reproduce, and really make some independent progress before the lecturer appears. When he discusses the room critically, his hearers are in a receptive mood and ready to help.

Shows Faults in Room. With adroit questioning and by examples he shows where the room is at fault, calls attention to the things that are so out of harmony as to have no place in the picture, and also brings out the good points. He calls attention to the possible few pieces of furniture that have merit and makes his hearers appreciate their beauty. Every woman immediately makes a mental note of some place in her own home that she never thought much about before but which she now knows is good according to these new standards. He shows how the illustration before them can be improved by taking away the things that merely clutter and confuse. Having reduced the room to its lowest terms, he proceeds to turn it into an attractive place.

The most valuable point in his method is that whatever he uses for this transformation, either in furniture or material, he is able to say can be obtained in the home town for a reasonable price. His first business on his arrival is to make a tour of the local shops and see what he can find that is not too high priced and which can be used artistically. In this way his work is taken out of the realm of theory and made practical.

Let me describe two mantels which would have met these requirements, I am sure. One was in the drawing-room of a very beautiful and handsomely furnished house. Architecturally it was good, made in simple lines from some dark, dull-finished wood. Over it hung a single picture, a good landscape in oils. On the mantel, in the exact center, was a very valuable oriental jar, historic, although I do not remember now what period, but it had harmonious coloring with much dull gold ornament. It really was a museum piece and so demanded to stand, as it did, practically alone

Breakfast Left-Overs

THERE are certain left-overs from the first meal of the day that can well be utilized, to make appetizing dishes for the luncheon table. Almost every cook throws away a little of the breakfast cereal, which, if made into muffins, not only saves other food, but furnishes something needed for the luncheon menu. Left-over fruits may always be used to advantage. Perhaps the most popular of the converted left-overs is oatmeal. Oatmeal Muffins—If you have a cupful of cooked oatmeal, combine it with half a cupful of milk, a cupful and a half of flour into which four teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted and two tablespoonfuls of sugar with half a teaspoonful of salt have been mixed. First stir the oatmeal into the milk; add the flour prepared with the baking powder, salt and sugar; add one well-beaten egg and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Always after adding flour into which the baking powder has been mixed, stir with a light hand. There is an excellent reason for this. Judgment, rather than rule, must be used in determining the amount of milk to be used with these cereal muffin recipes, since, if the cereal is thin, half a cupful of milk will serve, while, if thick, more may be needed. These muffin butters must be of good consistency—not "loopy," yet hardiness in a muffin robs it of its proper quality.

Rice Muffins.—If the cooked rice is cold, heat it, and to three-fourths of a cupful use one cup of milk. Stir the rice into the milk; sift three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt into the flour and stir the flour into the milk. Add a well-beaten egg and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Have hot, greased muffin pans for this batter, and a fairly hot, even oven.

Berry Muffins.—The season is at hand when the left-over dish of strawberries will find itself converted, before noon, into a teaspoonful of very rich preserve, that shall be used on son's or daughter's afternoon snack; but, presently, the raspberry and huckleberry will arrive and they lend themselves to hot bread uses. Half a cupful of berries should be used, with other ingredients in the following proportions: Sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of sugar into one and a half cupful of flour, into which is next worked, while dry, one tablespoonful of butter. Stir into the prepared flour half a cupful of milk and the berries, simultaneously. Bake in hot, greased muffin pans.

Hominy Gems.—Use the fourth cup-

ful of hominy, left from breakfast, and stir into a cupful of milk. Put three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of sugar into a cup of corn meal. Add this to the milk and hominy. Add two beaten eggs and three tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Use greased muffin pans and a hot oven. About fifteen minutes or less, should serve to bake any of these muffins.

Bread Griddle Cakes.—If any considerable amount of strawberries be left from breakfast, preserve them enough to spread thin, and then save bread crumbs for use in this recipe. Mix crumbs in the proportion of one third of a cupful to one and a half cupfuls of scalded milk, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two beaten eggs, half a cupful of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. In putting together these ingredients, add milk and butter to the crumbs and let the mass stand till the crumbs are soft. Then add the eggs, then the flour into which you have already put the baking powder and salt. Cook this as you would any other griddle cakes and use the cooked-down strawberries to spread upon them. This will not result in a French pancake, but is a similar one that is very nice as a luncheon dish.

Molasses Ginger Cake.—Use that little heel-pan of milk that soured in the night. Put into a saucepan one-third of a cupful of butter and one cupful of molasses. Cook them till they have reached simmering point; add one and three-fourths teaspoonfuls of soda, very carefully measured with the spoon and dissolve it in a tablespoonful of hot water. Stir the molasses till it stops foaming. Add the half cupful of sour milk and one well-beaten egg. Add two cupfuls of flour into which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one teaspoonful of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Drop this mixture into little pans—muffin or patty—filling them only two-thirds, and bake these cakes only 15 minutes. You may have seemed to save very little and to have used a good deal, but you must have some light dessert for luncheon, so why not use something of what has been left at breakfast time, even if only a half cupful of sour milk?

Romantic House Furnishings

The romantic movement in sculpture is giving us a new type of decoration. Mr. Robert Laurent, for instance, who has had an exhibition of carving and modeling at the Bourgeois Galleries, New York, takes a block of wood and from it carves tongues of curling flame which almost crackle. His "Swamp Lily," "Aquatic Plant," "Sweet Flag," "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," are satisfying interpretations of curves and surfaces upon which, because of their vitality, one looks joyfully and with refreshment. He has a wooden duck who is a pompous and delightful personage with whom one would like to live and share one's problems; and he delights in roosters, straining on tiptoe, with aspiring necks.

Mr. Laurent works also in alabaster. It is a little harder to disassociate oneself to old standards, when looking at sculptures in this medium. Nevertheless, many of the figures are delightful, particularly "La Dormeuse," the curled, recumbent figure of a sleeping woman, which tempts one to take it home and place it on some low table among richly bound books.

Such work as Mr. Laurent's gives impetus to new ideas in furnishing and decorating a room.



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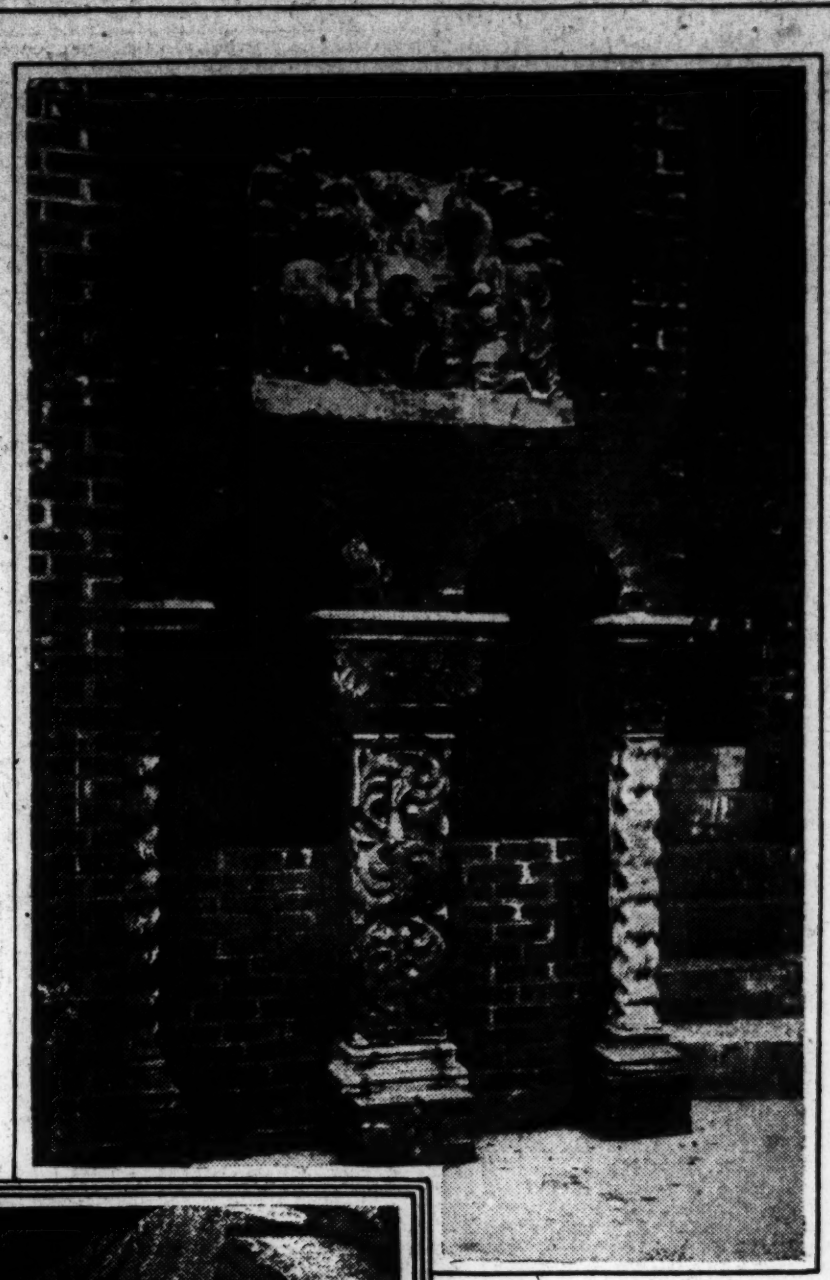


Going, Going—New York Must Act Soon If It Would Retain a Unique Art Treasure



INTERIOR OF CLOISTER

Photographs copyrighted by George Grey Barnard.



THE BEAUTY OF FRIEZE AND COLUMN ARE BUT ACCENTUATED BY THE ROUGH BRICK SETTING.

IS THE famous George Grey Barnard Cloister to be taken away from New York? Is the cool quietude of its beauty no longer to soothe those weary of the whirlpool? Are they no longer to enjoy the child-like thrill which invariably precedes the gentle tug at the rope of its ancient bell which, pealing in sudden gayness through the mysterious atmosphere of the arches and aisles, startles the butterflies in the garden and finally rouses a kindly custodian? Shall they no more behold, as the heavily studded gates swing open, the picture of medieval beauty which floods the being with reverence, with awe, and with gladness that so much Old World charm has been preserved for us in America—the New World?

Is this gem of twelfth century French art—the greatest monument to France outside of France, as M. Beneditte, the director of the Luxembourg, has called it—to be torn from the environment so patiently and lovingly created for it and sold to some more enterprising city?

New York faces this question today. The Cloister is for sale. Two other cities are now bidding for it and are working to raise the necessary appropriation for its purchase. At any moment the telegram may arrive stating that the required funds have been obtained, and at that moment New York loses a unique art treasure.

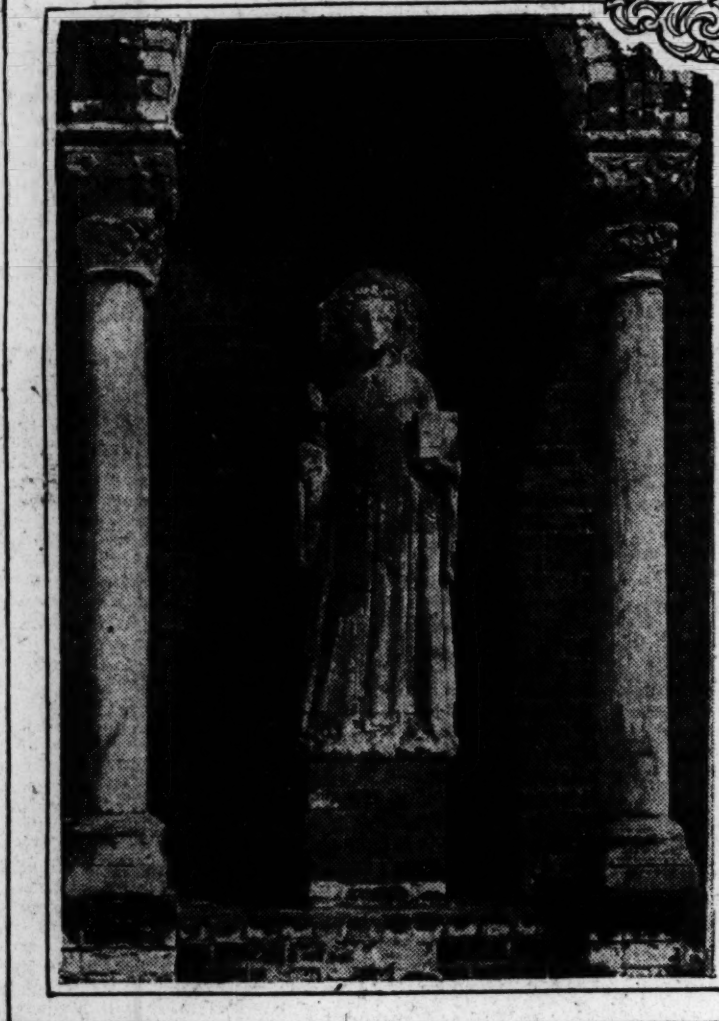
Devoting Time to Lincoln Memorial

Sitting on an old kitchen chair in the soft lights and shadows of his great studio on Ft. Washington Heights, George Grey Barnard dreamed aloud his hopes for his Cloister, even as he has dreamed of the National Memorial to Peace which he is supervising and now devoting all his time to complete. Memories of Lincoln were all about us—on the floor a picture of Lincoln with Tad, on an easel one of the well-known Lincoln engravings and, half-cradled, ready to be sent on its way to its resting place in the Luxembourg, Mr. Barnard's own masterly head of Lincoln—a man of vision wrought in marble by a man of vision. And the marble and the man seemed not un-likely with their dreams, for they have both dreamed dreams that proved true. New York may well desire his dream for the Cloister to come true, for he hopes beyond hope that it may remain on its present site, a site as unique as that of the Acropolis at Athens.

Mr. Barnard is selling the Cloister in order to meet the great demands made by the Memorial to Peace, the committee having asked his promise to give his whole time to carry the memorial to completion. With the one important stipulation that the Cloister remain intact, it is for sale to any city that wants to buy it. Because of its logical ensemble, Mr. Barnard believes it would be a great mistake to break this unique collection. The Cloister is for sale to a city for half the sum offered for it privately, and, again, if it stays in New York it will be sold for hundreds of dollars less than to any other city.

Memories of Provence
Los Angeles wants it, Chicago wants it and both cities are working hard to get it. Chicago has voted an appropriation of \$60,000,000 for the improvement of her civic center. Los Angeles appreciates the value of becoming a great art center and would not only establish a great national arts school but also for the additional prestige that would go with the Cloister.

The Cloister was dug up bit by bit on the farms and in the barns of the French peasants of Provence and of Languedoc, that country of troubadours. Its columns of softly mellowed marbles, their capitals chiseled in a variety of exquisite designs, form the nucleus around which the Cloister has been built. The ensemble includes many rare relics of early French art.



ONE OF THE GEMS OF THE CLOISTER—AN EARLY 12th CENTURY MADONNA

Though built in the twelfth century the Cloister seems still the abode of ancient times, so perfectly has the spirit of those days been preserved in its reconstruction.

"That country," says Macaulay, writing of Provence, "singularly favoured by nature, was in the twelfth century the most flourishing and civilized portion of Western Europe. It had a distinct political existence, a distinct national character, distinct usages and a distinct speech. The soil was fruitful and well cultivated; and amidst the cornfields and vineyards rose many rich cities, each of which was a little republic, and many stately castles, each of which contained a miniature court. It was there that the spirit of chivalry first laid aside its terrors, first took a humane and graceful form, first appeared as the inseparable associate of art and literature, of courtesy and love."

Parts Found in Field

At a time when intellectual darkness and barrenness covered most of Europe, Provence bloomed. The Christian crusaders had been brought into touch with the culture of Saracenic Spain and found in the Arabs a touch of chivalry and romance that somewhat softened these stern warriors and inspired in them a spirit of chivalry whose influence was diffused over all Europe. But it was in Provence and in Languedoc that it received its warmest welcome. And in this land, in these stirring days, was the Cloister built. Centuries later, Mr. Barnard, while on a bicycle tour through that famous country, came upon parts of the Cloister in a field. After much searching, other pieces were unearthed and, with patience, perseverance and tact, Mr. Barnard

managed to assemble a large portion of the cloisters of St. Guilhem du Desert and St. Michael de Cuxa and, after bringing them to this country, to erect them with such a feeling for the fitness of each object that the result produced is a monument to the individuality, skill and distinction of a great artist and a great art.

The Cloister has been visited by tens of thousands of people representing more than 70 nations. It is, a mecca for all lovers of beauty. If it remains in New York, it will become part of the approach to the National Memorial to Peace which is to be erected on the parcel of land just farther along the heights of Ft. Washington from the Cloister, at Washington Point, a promontory 3000 feet long and some 1000 feet wide which dips gracefully into the Hudson River at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street. The grandeur of this strip of land, its rugged rocks and splendid old trees, is being swiftly ruined by the steady encroachment of apartment houses.

Many Nations to Contribute

If New York City can raise the \$50,000 to purchase the land from the owners, who have asked \$125,000, but are willing to sell it for this project at the above-mentioned figure, the approach to the National Peace Memorial will become a monument in itself to the architecture of the world.

Mr. Barnard has enjoyed the utmost sympathy, understanding, and cooperation in his relations with the nations he has approached on the matter of gifts of their art and culture to be established on this approach, and all have expressed the desire to cooperate. China has promised one of

the tenth century temples outside Peking, Japan has signified her intention of bestowing one of her most beautiful temples, Persia will add a thirteenth century temple and it is understood that adequate assistance will be afforded by the Egyptian Government in saving parts of the Temple of Philae from the ravages of the Nile, bringing it to this country and thus completing the picture of Old World magnificence in the approach to America's national monument which will bring to all who behold it a

clearer sense of the unity of art and the unity of all nations.

The idea for this approach grew from the seed of the Cloister, to show how these expressions might be saved. Is this noble plan for the approach to a national monument to be shorn of its greatest gem—the Cloister? Is there no vision to claim and to hold that which has grown to be a part of New York's claim to beauty? Will New York not paraphrase the cry of the French at Verdun and say, "It shall not go?"

Books and Bookmen

IN the current number of The Bookman (London), Ashley Gibson throws some interesting sidelights upon the career of Mr. H. M. Tomlinson. This amazingly able writer, whose boyhood was spent in those very Tower Hamlets which he so vividly recreates for his readers in "Old Junk" and "London River," is at last meeting with much praise, rather more, perhaps, in the States than in England, where he has long been a familiar figure in Fleet Street. His new volume of sketches, dealing with after-the-war conditions, "Waiting for Daylight," is about to be brought out by Messrs. Cassell, and already it is being coupled on people's tongues with Mr.

Montague's powerful but depressing "Disenchantment."

Anyone who has been held spell-bound by "The Sea and the Jungle" will enjoy hearing how it came about that Mr. Tomlinson embarked on such a voyage. Mr. Gibson writes: "Tomlinson spent many years in that office (a Fleet Street newspaper office). His first great adventure befell him there. Some jolly seafaring fellow announced boldly in the course of a lightning call upon his old intimate and crony that the job he had in hand this time was a queer start, and no mistake. Nothing less than to navigate a 3000-ton tramp from Cardiff to Para, and thence 2000 miles up the Amazon and Madeira to a place smack in the middle of the continent, in the very heart and center of the world's

greatest virgin forest. There was no precedent hitherto for any ocean-going craft attempting anything quite so utterly mad, but what odds?

Tomlinson listened, and mindful of his employers' interests produced a 'story' something out of the common. The great chief pressed his diaphragm against the reporters' table the following afternoon and eyed, meditatively, one who tolled over the dissection of a blue-book. 'Dashed good lie of yours that, this morning,' was all he said. Lie, forsooth! The blue-book flew aside, and the operator developed an unaccustomed eloquence. Ten minutes later he descended into the street with a dazed sort of feeling. The impossible had happened. He was to go, too, if the thing could be worked. It could, he knew it could. That, briefly, is the genesis of 'The Sea and the Jungle.' Many other people, I am glad to say, share my opinion that it is a great book, after its kind a masterpiece."

Within recent years, many discoveries concerning prehistoric man have attracted wide attention from archaeologists, but these discoveries have not been made available to the laymen until recently. Now, however, comes the announcement that a book containing in concise, yet interesting form the results of these discoveries is soon to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, following its recent publication in England. It

is entitled "Everyday Life in the Old Stone Age," and is written by the Quennells, authors of that delightful "A History of Everyday Things in England." The object of their latest effort is to present to the reader a well-connected account of the stages through which mankind has passed and to depict clearly and accurately the days of prehistoric man, his mode of living and his environment.

Nothing is more pleasant than to announce a literary event of some importance a good while before it actually transpires and, although it be no more than a rumor, to assert that it springs from semi-official sources. The particular news, in this case, is that Ridgely Torrence will offer a volume of poems to the American public either next autumn or the spring following. Those who have paid attention to the growth of modern American poetry, during the last 20 years, will speedily appreciate the importance of this statement. Torrence is probably not as well known to readers of poetry today as he was 15 or more years ago. Except for occasional verses in periodicals and a volume of plays for a negro theater, he has published nothing. But older readers will remember his volume of quatrains, and his two poetical dramas "El Dorado" and "Abelard and Heloise." They were books that gave promise of a great career and, 15 years ago, it was the fashion to consider Ridgely Torrence as the coming poet of his generation. In those days he was considered, with William Vaughan Moody, as one of the foremost figures in American poetry. What Torrence would do, what remarkable potentialities he possessed, were subjects of conversation in many literary circles.

But something strange happened. Year after year crept by, and no book from Torrence made an appearance. Various theories gained credence. Some persons asserted that the poet's fame had so outrun his ability that he was afraid to publish a book, for fear of pricking the bubble of greatness that was his own. Others pointed out that Torrence was merely wise and was waiting until he had a sufficient bulk of beautiful work to offer the public a transcendent volume. Well, he has now the results of nearly two decades from which to select, and the book that is confidently expected to come from the press within the next year should be an extremely important addition to the annals of American poetry. It is awaited with the utmost curiosity.

How many persons know that Ridgely Torrence is the force behind The New Republic, which secures and selects the poetry for that periodical? He has uncovered, while in this connection, several excellent new poets who owe their fame to him, among them Elinor Wylie and a newcomer, named Louise Bogan, whose work carries great promise.

William Rose Benet has deserted poetry long enough to complete a novel, to be published shortly, under the title "The First Person Singular." His younger brother, Stephen Vincent Benet, having followed in William's footsteps as far as verse was concerned, the elder brother has now reciprocated by following in Stephen's footsteps as a novelist. There is a deal of talent in the Benet family, by the way, for a sister, Laura Benet, writes excellent verse, as her little volume, "Fairy Bread," gives ample proof.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MOON GLOW WINS
A BLUE RIBBON

Judged as Best Model Saddle
Horse Entered in the New
York Spring Show

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 27.—Moon Glow, Miss Clara S. Peck's black mare, was awarded the blue ribbon as the best model saddle horse entered in the New York Spring Show here last night. In addition to the ribbon the victory carried with it the prize presented by the president of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, Mrs. Leland Stanford Wood's chestnut mare, Bohemian Silk, while a close competitor for first honors in this class, was awarded second place. Myral Dare, owned by Charles Butler, took third, and George Crouch's Artist Model was fourth.

One of the special attractions of the evening was the polo match between the Rovers and Fox Hunters, the latter winning, 17 to 14. Herbert Winn, back of the Fox Hunters, played a stellar game, having a keen eye for the goal, while H. B. Blackwell, No. 2 of the Rovers, also did some brilliant riding and shooting.

Considerable interest had been added to tomorrow night's show as a result of the announcement that George C. Sherman has offered six cups for competition in the polo season. Mr. Sherman, whose pony Cyclone, winner at Brooklyn, was beaten Tuesday night by his own Lightning, has offered two cups each for the lightweight, middleweight and heavyweight classes for competition, the ribbon winners in each class judged on the opening night to be in the competition to be judged by Louis E. Stoddard and J. Watson Webb, judge at the Brooklyn show, with Gerald Dempsey and Dr. J. D. Richards as alternates.

The opening blue of the night was won by Mrs. C. Gordon Cooke's chestnut gelding Glenagarry in the jumpers' class. M. J. Devaney's Sandy was second, Major J. C. R. Schwenck's Datto, third, and Barriar, fourth. The last named was one of the Brooklyn winners and has recently been purchased by Mr. Devaney. Miss Becky Lanier, New York's youthful horsewoman, rode the veteran Down East in the competition, but failed to get into the ribbon class. Neither did her Fairfield, a new horse.

Only two horses were shown in the amateur mounts, the winner being George Crouch's chestnut gelding Blase, with Edwin Kessler's Lady Bourbon second.

In pairs of harness horses over 15.2 hands the winning combination was M. F. Murphy's Seaton Septimus and Seaton Middlemark, the pair that finished second to the Woodruff Farm's entry in the Brooklyn Show.

ENGLISH TEAM IS
LACROSSE VICTOR

Oxford-Cambridge Defeats Stevens Tech by 8 to 4

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 27.—The Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team defeated Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken yesterday by a score of 8 to 4. The visiting players displayed excellent teamwork and superb passing ability. It was not until the second half of the game, however, that the Englishmen firmly established their superiority, for at half-time the score was tied at 2 goals each.

Lord V. C. Wansborough was the star for the victors. He played a strong game throughout, and it was his accuracy in shooting that was largely responsible for Oxford-Cambridge's victory. He scored five of the eight goals made by his team. In this respect, however, he was ably supported by his teammates, who worked the ball into position for him to do the scoring. The summary:

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE STEVENS TECH
Goals, L. H. 5, Clister
Wansborough 3, Betman
Maylan, 3d 2d, Cooper, Gray
Pearson, 3d 3d, A. Cross
Currie, 3d 3d, Hart
Coates, 3d 3d, A. Mowton
Fleming, 3d 3d, A. Turnbull
Switzer, 1st 1st, C. P. Schulte
Clark, 3d 3d, P. Moller
Hopkins, 3d 3d, Bradfield
Goals—Oxford-Cambridge 8, Stevens Tech 4.
Goals—Wansborough 5, Maylan 3, Cooper 2, Clister 1, Pearson 1, Currie 1, Coates 1, Fleming 1, Switzer 1, Clark 1, Hopkins 1, Bradfield 1.

FREEMAN IS AGAIN
IN FIRST VARSITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27.—Yale's varsity and junior varsity crews which are to meet Columbia University on the Harlem River, New York, Saturday, left here this morning and planned to have their first workout on the Harlem late this afternoon. The crews had their last practice on the Housatonic River yesterday and confined most of the time to racing starts with a two-mile paddle thrown in.

Coach F. J. Cordery sprang a surprise when the night took the water yesterday by putting John Freeman '23 back in the stroke seat in place of Sherman Ewing '24 who was moved to stroke in the junior varsity. After the University of Pennsylvania races, Cordery took Freeman out of the varsity shell and it was expected that he would not be back until the race with Harvard.

TO START NEW STADIUM SOON
PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The University of Pennsylvania relay carnival next Friday and Saturday will be the last athletic event held on Franklin Field as at present constructed. On Monday the work of raising the old grand stands to make way for the erection of a new stadium to seat approximately 50,000 persons will start.



University of Pennsylvania

RED AND BLUE CREW
MEN REACH BOSTON

Members of Pennsylvania Squad
Are in Excellent Condition
and Confident

Every man in excellent condition and with their cup of confidence full to overflowing, members of the University of Pennsylvania rowing party arrived in Boston early this morning, established headquarters at the Lenox Hotel, and, after being denied the privilege of workout this morning by the slightly belated arrival of their shells, took to the water early this afternoon for their initial trial on the Charles, preliminary to the dual regatta with crews of Harvard University Saturday afternoon. The really notable thing which the Red and Blue squad brought with it was the outstanding buoyancy of every one of its members, the enthusiasm which overflowed into jubilation, and gave evidence of complete confidence in anticipation of the battle with the Crimson. If there were any dejected members in the party, they could not be found. Even the veteran coach, Joseph Wright, beamed a smile of satisfaction, this in spite of the late arrival of his shells and the none-too-promising condition of the basin this morning.

For the men had reason, of course, to be happy. Their starting and very close race with Yale is less than two weeks old, and the stamp of delight which it impressed on their faces after the race was still playing bright this morning.

Just three rows will comprise the extent of the work to be undertaken by Coach Wright and his men before the race Saturday. One was this afternoon, another will be tomorrow morning, and the last tomorrow afternoon. The men noticed the high wind immediately upon descending from the train steps this morning, and those unfamiliar with the racing course began asking somewhat anxious questions about its effect on the basin surface. Their queries were answered when they crossed to Cambridge about 11 o'clock. Whitecaps were breaking against the cement bridge supports, and the whole scene offered a spectacle quite in contrast to the unflinching placidity of the Schuylkill. The crew party murmured just a note of dissatisfaction, for confessedly rough water will be a distinct handicap to them, accustomed as they are to a calm surface. With plenty of time before the race Saturday, however, they seemed to believe that the fuss would go down, and that even if it did not they would put up a great battle.

The Penn crews were quartered in the Weld House, ordinarily used by the freshmen, and they expressed complete satisfaction at facilities provided. The convenience of the boat and launching arrangement, particularly, appealed to them. The squad, in all, comprises 25 men, including 16 regular oarsmen of the varsity and junior varsity, two coxswains, two substitute oarsmen, and the usual attendants. Besides Coach Wright and Head Rigger W. Cody, they brought three managers, C. G. Cooke, head manager, C. V. Barry, assistant manager, and F. E. McDonald, freshman manager.

This is the first visit of the Pennsylvania crews to Boston since 1920, when the Red and Blue took part in the triangular regatta with Harvard and Princeton and finished last.

"I feel that my two crews are better now than they were then," said Coach Wright. "I have warned my men against any over-confidence for I realize that Harvard with its big oarsmen is always dangerous; but we have come to Boston with a better all-around feeling of optimism. Water conditions are always against us on the Charles as we are accustomed to much smoother rowing; but we will have no alibi to offer if Dr. Howe's eight beats us."

Bad weather held back the two crews since the Yale races. Coach Wright gave his oarsmen three days' rest and called all the men back Wednesday morning of last week. They were on the water that morning and daily thereafter, but adverse conditions did not tend to bring very good results. The most encouraging thing was the return of J. A. Rugh '23, No. 6 man in the junior varsity, who was taken out of the varsity on the eve of the Yale regatta.

M. W. Muggler '22, a 190-pound oarsman from Buffalo, took Rugh's place at the last minute and made a favorable impression, but Coach Wright considers that Rugh is the more experienced and did not want any time in putting the New Castle, Pa., lad back in his old seat, when he turned out Wednesday. Muggler did not remain out of the boat long, however, as he has been placed at No.



Joseph Wright, Coach of the Pennsylvania Oarsmen

PENNSYLVANIA VARSITY EIGHT-OARED CREW

Position	Name and class	Home	Height	Weight
Row	R. B. Roberts '23	Philadelphia	6 2	161
2	J. T. Howell Jr. '23	Altoona	5 11	172
3	H. T. Swan '23	Philadelphia	5 11	172
4	W. E. Chambers '23	Philadelphia	5 10	171
5	H. T. Walder '23	Baltimore	5 11	177
6	Edward Wheeler '23	Philadelphia	5 11	178
7	Sydney Jellineck '23	Philadelphia	5 11	171
Stroke	R. B. Matison '23	Newark	6 2	175
Cox	J. H. Chase '23	Washington	5 8	168

Averages, excluding coxswain 5 11 1/2 175 1/2

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHT

Row	Name and class	Home	Height	Weight
1	L. M. Rosenburgh '23	Springfield, Mass.	5 11	177
2	E. W. Day '23	Altoona, N. Y.	5 10	169
3	T. D. French '23	Middleville, Mich.	5 8	183
4	W. E. Chambers '23	Philadelphia	5 10	171
5	W. M. Muggler '23	Buffalo	5 11	177
6	J. A. Rugh '23	Newcastle	5 11	178
7	E. E. Ricker '23	Portland	5 11	175
Stroke	A. M. Munday '23	Philadelphia	5 11	173
Cox	A. A. Kennedy '23	Philadelphia	5 8	167

Averages, excluding coxswain 5 11 1/2 175 1/2

5, a seat made vacant Tuesday on account of H. E. Liefeld being declared ineligible.

These will be the only changes in Pennsylvania's two crews over the boatings as used against Yale. H. A. Medholdt '24, the former West Philadelphia High School oarsman, will continue to stroke the junior varsity with E. K. Ricker '24 at No. 7; J. A. Rugh '23, No. 6; Muggler, No. 5; Schuylkill. The crew party murmured just a note of dissatisfaction, for confessedly rough water will be a distinct handicap to them, accustomed as they are to a calm surface. With plenty of time before the race Saturday, however, they seemed to believe that the fuss would go down, and that even if it did not they would put up a great battle.

Rosenburgh is acting captain of the Pennsylvania crew, having been appointed when E. P. Mitchell '23, captain-elect, fell behind in his studies this morning and was declared ineligible. Rosenburgh is from Springfield, Mass., and rowed in the junior varsity at Poughkeepsie last summer. Up until a week before the Yale regatta he was in the bow seat in the Red crew, which was known as the varsity, but Coach Wright moved him to the Blue eight and promoted R. B. Roberts '23. This change was made primarily to lessen the weight in the bow of the varsity as Rosenburgh weighs 177 and Roberts but 161.

In the varsity race against Harvard, the Pennsylvania crew will be stroked by R. B. Matison '23, the Rochester, N. Y., lad, who is in the varsity for the first year. Last season he stroked the freshman eight up until the eve of the Poughkeepsie race. Syracuse University entered a protest, claiming that he had turned out for rowing the previous year at Syracuse. The board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association decided that Matison was eligible to compete in the race, but the rowing committee of Pennsylvania thought it best that he be kept out. In the last-minute shift in the freshman eight, Medholdt, who is now stroking the junior varsity, was called upon and rowed a beautiful race.

Coach Wright was a trifle concerned about Matison before the regatta with Yale; but the latter came through splendidly. He set a terrific pace at the start and finish of the race, raising the stroke as high as 43 1/2 to the minute in the first 100 yards and finishing with a 42. This in itself was gratifying to Coach Wright, who is a firm believer in a high stroke for a short race. "The higher the better," is the big Canadian's advice, "just so it works in rhythm and with a snap back of it. I was actually surprised when I checked up and found that Matison and his crew mates were doing 43 1/2 against Yale, but several other coaches who were with me verified it, and then I had to believe that the boys were doing it."

Five of the eight men in the Pennsylvania varsity shell are Philadelphia boys. They are: Sydney Jellineck '22 at No. 7; Edward Wheeler '23 at No. 6; W. C. Chambers '23 at No. 4; H. T. Swan '23, No. 3, and R. B. Roberts '23, the bow man. H. F. Walder '23, the No. 5 man, is from Baltimore, and J. T. Howell Jr. '23, No. 2 sweep, from Altoona, Pa.; J. H. Chase '23, the

Eight-Oared Crew of 1922

Left to Right—J. H. Chase '23, coxswain; R. B. Matison '23, stroke; Sydney Jellineck '23, No. 7; Edward Wheeler '23, No. 6; H. F. Walder '23, No. 5; W. C. Chambers '23, No. 4; H. T. Swan '23, No. 3; J. T. Howell '23, No. 2; R. B. Roberts '23, bow.

Golf Forsakes the
Earth in Chicago

Crowded Links Lead to New
Roof Courses

CHICAGO, April 27.—In figuring out how to avoid hours of waiting to get a chance to play golf on the crowded links, Chicagoans have hit on the plan of building miniature golf courses on the roofs of apartment buildings. By the use of nets, it is planned to corral balls that may be hit too hard for the confined area.

I. O. Ackley, announced that he and his brother will build a 12-story apartment house at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 in Hyde Park and install grass putting greens and driving and approaching ways on the expansive roof, far above the streets. Other such arrangements are said to be in prospect.

Barring monotony, golf does not require 18 separate fairways and greens. The game may be played by driving from one tee and doing all the putting on one green, much as is done with indoor courses.

PRESIDENT HARDING
SENDS APPLICATION

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Washington Newspaper Golf Club, recently organized by golf-playing correspondents in the capital, today received a formal application for membership from Warren G. Harding, "representing the Marion Star," and mail address, the White House.

Included with the application were three new \$1 bills in payment of club dues for as many years. "I send this amount," Golfer Harding wrote, "in order to have a clear certificate and a closed account for the three years I have yet to serve."

HAWAII LIKELY TO DEFAULT
HONOLULU, T. H., April 27.—Hawaii probably will default in the first round of the Davis Cup matches, President Castle, of the Hawaiian Tennis Association, announced today, because of the insistence of the National Association that the Hawaiians play the Techo-Slovakian team at Prague. The decision to default has not been reached and will be at a meeting soon, but Castle said it would be impractical for the Hawaiians to go to Prague.

PAIDON TO ROW ARIST
WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 27.—James Paidon, who won the world's professional sculling championship on April 18, when he defeated Robert Hadfield at Wanganui, has agreed to row Richard Arnet, former champion, for the title and a purse of \$500. The race is to be held within three months.

I. A. A. A. COMMITTEE
MEETING TOMORROW

NEW YORK, April 26.—A committee of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America will meet in Philadelphia Friday evening to select officials for the intercollegiate track and field championship meet to be held in the Harvard Stadium in Boston May 26-27.

At this meeting, timers, recorders, judges and other officials will be named. Philadelphia was chosen for the committee meeting because of the large number of college athletic authorities and followers who will gather there for the two-day annual relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania, beginning Friday at Franklin Field.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Columbia 12, C. C. N. Y. 4.
Trinity (N. C.) 8, Fordham 6.
Holy Cross 8, Princeton 1.
Boston 15, Connecticut A. C. 2.
Harvard 3, Maine 0.
Syracuse 3, N. Y. U. 7.
Georgia Tech 13, Annapolis 1.
Lafayette, West Point 4.
Brown 4, Colby 1.
Vermont 6, Providence 0.
Bowdoin 6, Amherst 5.
Stevens 11, Brooklyn Poly 4.
Maryland 3, West Virginia 2.
Mass. A. C. 9, Trinity (Conn.) 2.

MICHIGAN AND CHICAGO GAME

CHICAGO, April 27.—University of Michigan is to meet with University of Chicago here tomorrow in a baseball game that was set on the Maroon's schedule for next Monday. The athletic office of the National Association has changed but a mistake in the Chicago schedule. Coach N. H. Norrgren probably will use R. A. Burgh '22 in the pitcher's box against the Wolverines. It will be the first "Big Ten" conflict of the season for the Maroons.

Rule Is Needed for
Crediting Pitchers

Definite Action Will Possibly Be
Taken Next Fall

CHICAGO, April 27.—Definite action to determine a process for crediting or charging pitchers for victories or defeats in baseball games in which two or more pitchers go to the box for one club, a point now left to the discretion of the official scorer, possibly will be taken next fall, it is said in Chicago baseball circles. There now is no specific rule covering this phase of the game. Arguments pro and con bob up frequently, and baseball writers and sports editors are called upon to settle controversies.

The question of crediting a pitcher came up April 2 in the American League game at St. Louis. The Browns won from Detroit 5 to 3. Dave Danforth, St. Louis pitcher, started the game. The Tigers scored a run in their first inning. St. Louis came back in their half and scored three runs. Danforth ascended the box to continue pitching in the first of the second inning, was unsteady, and Kolp replaced him, with no result. Danforth failed to score during the inning but each club scored twice more before the end of the game.

The official scorer named Kolp the winning pitcher. In his judgment the St. Louis Club would have been defeated had Danforth remained in the box.

Some writers have proposed a pitcher be credited with a victory only after he has worked three innings, if his club wins.

MISS LENGLEN WILL
PLAY AT BRUSSELS

MONTE CARLO, April 27.—Miss Suzanne Lenglen confirmed today the reports that she was going to Brussels for the international tennis championships beginning May 13, and would then take part in the French championships in Paris early in June.

"At the end of June," she added, "I shall be in Wimbledon for the world's grass-court championships, where I hope to meet Mrs. F. L. Mallory, Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Mrs. E. Beamsish, Miss McKane, Miss Goss and Mrs. Satterthwaite."

In play here yesterday Miss Lenglen won two love sets from Miss Goss, who is considered one of the best American players in the play at the Beaulieu championship near Cannes.

Later Miss Lenglen, with King Gustav O. Sweden as partner, defeated M. Manet of France and Miss Robinson Riley of America, 6-1, 6-1.

HAS NO INTENTION
OF ANTAGONIZING

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The National Amateur Athletic Federation has no intention of antagonizing the Amateur Athletic Union, Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the American Olympic Association, declared in a statement issued here today after conferences with the representatives of the Army and Navy, the National Collegiate Association, the Y. M. C. A., and other athletic bodies which recently combined to form the federation.

"The growth of the country, the official introduction of athletics into the Army and Navy, the development of the Boy Scouts, the encouragement by industrial organizations of athletic sports among their employees and other activities," the statement added, "have disclosed that there is a considerable section of the United States which has not been properly or adequately organized for amateur athletics. It is the hope of the federation to take care of these sports. They recognize the necessity of having a representative Olympic association, and it is my hope that an agreement may be reached under which the several associations which form the federation will join the Olympic Association, thus assuring a hearty cooperation among all the governing bodies interested in athletics."

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ELECT HULBERT
COMMITTEE HEAD

Practically Complete Plans for
American Participation

NEW YORK, April 26.—Plans for American participation in the Irish Olympic games, to be held in August at Dublin, were practically completed tonight at the organization meeting of the American executive committee. Murray G. Hulbert, president of the board of aldermen of New York, was elected chairman of the committee.

Organization of the American team, it was announced, will be in charge of the Amateur Athletic Union. Members will be confined to residents of the United States of Irish extraction, not beyond two generations of Irish birth.

The American committee decided to ask the Irish governing committee to allow two entries instead of one from each country in each event. Eligibility of American participants will be determined by the executive committee, which also will undertake to finance the trip. Try-outs, it was said, probably will be held in July to select the members of the team.

NAVY CREWS IN FINAL
PREPARATION TODAY

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 27.—Richard Glendon plans to give the United States Navy Academy crews some light practice, and racing starts this afternoon in final preparation for the race with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology varsity and junior varsity eight on Saturday.

The varsity crew had a long practice session yesterday and Coach Glendon took them to the river four miles and then had them row back in short sprints. They showed up very well and Coach Glendon appears well pleased over their condition. The Pleb crew was given similar practice although the distance covered was not as long as that of the varsity. It is hoped that an arrangement can be made to let the Pleb eight enter the race for the varsity eight.

STANFORD ELECTS HINCKLEY

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., April 26 (Special).—Richard Hinckley '24 was elected captain of the varsity crew and yesterday. Hinckley has played a consistent game all season and was the only member of the team to win in the singles event against California. He was captain of the 1924 freshman squad. In 1920 he was national junior doubles champion.

ELECT YARDLEY CAPTAIN

CHICAGO, April 27.—G. H. Yardley '23 was yesterday elected captain of next year's varsity basketball team at University of Chicago. Yardley won a major "C" last year, catching on the baseball team and is serving in the same capacity this spring. He was taken on the basketball team at center late in the season when Coach N. H. Norrgren shifted R. D. Halladay '23 to forward.

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has brought forth
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(for boys)

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Girls' Camp, Mrs. W. K. Hartman, Ridgewood, N. J.
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TECH OARSMEN
LEAVE TONIGHTTwo Varsity Eights Will Race
Naval Academy at Annapolis

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology oarsmen, which are to race the United States Naval Academy senior and junior eights on the Severn River at Annapolis Saturday, leave Boston tonight and expect to reach Annapolis tomorrow morning in time to hold a practice spin before lunch. In addition to the members of the two eights, A. R. Prouty will go along as a substitute, and Patrick Manning, who teaches watermanship and looks after the rigging of the shells, will be in the party. Coach A. W. Stevens will be in charge of the men.

The two varsity eights, "Cards" and "Grays," held their last hard practice on the Charles River yesterday afternoon. Coach Stevens made a last minute shift in the first varsity when he moved W. B. Driscoll from bow to No. 3 and moved L. T. Blood from No. 3 to bow. No further changes are expected in the seating of either eight.

The two Tech crews appear to be very evenly matched. At the start of the season the crew now known as the "Cards" was picked as the first varsity eight; but the "Grays" have shown up so strongly that they often defeat the "Cards." Each crew has its captain, and the coming race is expected to prove which is the better eight.

Technology hardly expects to win the race, but the Naval Academy has lost only one man from the eight which won the Intercollegiate Rowing Association championship last spring. It is a very powerful organization and is probably the fastest in the country over the five mile distance. For Technology it will be the first intercollegiate rowing race the Engineers have ever had away from home. They realize that they are meeting a very strong opponent but believe that even though defeated, the contest will do much toward raising the standard of rowing in the following manner.

Cards—Bow, L. T. Blood '22; No. 2, J. C. Molnar '22; No. 3, W. B. Driscoll '22; No. 4, A. C. V. '22; No. 5, J. H. Smith '22; No. 6, D. C. Barry '22; No. 7, C. J. C. '22; No. 8, H. R. Graydon '22; No. 9, Capt. H. W. McCurdy '22; No. 10, L. B. Brill '22; Coxswain, R. H. Graydon '22.

Grays—Bow, R. J. Evans '22; No. 2, C. R. Waller '22; No. 3, D. W. Murdoch '22; No. 4, H. B. duPont '22; No. 5, J. H. Smith '22; No. 6, D. C. Barry '22; No. 7, C. J. C. '22; No. 8, H. R. Graydon '22; No. 9, Capt. H. W. McCurdy '22; No. 10, L. B. Brill '22; Coxswain, R. H. Graydon '22.

KIRKWOOD, ARMOUR
TUNE UP AT ROSLYN

NEW YORK, April 26—Joseph H. Kirkwood, former open-golf champion of Australia, paired with Thomas D. Armour, recent Scottish title-holder, did some good scoring today in a four-man match with R. B. Beaumont and John Dowling at the Engineers Country Club, Roslyn, L. I. The foreign pair were 3 up 4 down at the end of the round. Kirkwood played this match as part of his warming-up exercise before leaving for England to participate in the British open-golf title play.

Armour and Dowling had the best medal scores, with a 74 each, four above the par figure of 78. The course record, held jointly by Charles Beaumont Jr. and Robert T. Jones, Kirkwood was next with a 75, while Beaumont trailed with a 76, which is excellent scoring on a course like the Engineers.

At the end of the first nine holes, Armour and Kirkwood were 3 up, by virtue of a birdie turned in by Armour. The Engineers' combination, as a result of brilliant shooting by both Beaumont and Dowling, squared the match at the fourteenth hole, but Kirkwood accounted for two of the last three holes played and Armour one.

Armour had the best card at the turn with a 35, two over par, the other figures being: Dowling 37, Kirkwood 40, Beaumont 41. Dowling had the best inward card with a 35, one over par. Armour followed with a 36 and Kirkwood and Beaumont were tied with 38.

The best ball of the quartet was a 65. The best mark ever made on the course was a 69, which Dowling shot last year, taking 39 out and 30 in. The mark does not stand as a record, however, because it was not made in competition. The individual scores with par:

Armour, out..... 44 44 44 35-38
Kirkwood, out..... 45 45 45 40-37
Beaumont, out..... 46 46 46 41-36
Dowling, out..... 47 47 47 39-37
Par, in..... 44 44 44 34-37
Armour, in..... 45 45 45 36-37
Kirkwood, in..... 46 46 46 38-37
Beaumont, in..... 47 47 47 39-37
Dowling, in..... 48 48 48 40-37

WASHINGTON WINS
TWO EASY GAMES

SEATTLE, Wash., April 26 (Special)—The University of Washington baseball team won two easy games from the Oregon Agricultural College here Tuesday and Wednesday. The score of the first game was 11 to 3 and the second 10 to 0.

The heavy hitting of the Washington batsmen was responsible for the large scores. Babb, pitching from the Oregon Aggie team, gave nine men bases on balls in the first game. Washington scored six runs in the first inning of the first game and eight in the first inning of the second.

Leonard and Harper, who pitched for Washington, are showing remarkably good form for this time of year. The scores by innings:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 17 1
Oregon Aggies..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 4 3
Batteries—Leonard and Maloney; Babb and Duffey.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 16 2
Oregon Aggies..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2
Batteries—Harper and Maloney; Casberger and Duffey.

Women Likely to Figure
in Olympic Games of 1928Control of World Athletics for Women by I. A. A. F.
Would Give Them Prominent Part

NEW YORK, April 27—Women athletes are likely to play a prominent part in the 1928 Olympic games at Amsterdam, through the suggestion that the International Amateur Athletic Federation, assumes control of world athletics for women, just as it has extended its affiliations and jurisdiction over men's competition in every country in the world where there is any semblance of standardization.

Since the International Amateur Athletic Federation, through its national position, largely influences the policies and decisions of the official Olympic committees, it would be a short road for women to travel in gaining prominence or "equality" in the Olympics by obtaining the sanction and submitting to the control of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The board of governors of the Amateur Athletic Union, the governing national body in this country, is affiliated with the I. A. A. F., is seriously pondering the proposal to assume jurisdiction over women's athletics in the United States. One question that confronts them is: Are American women and girls ready, or can they be made ready, to participate in 1928?

An indication of the answer may be forthcoming at the annual meeting of the A. A. U., here in November, when the proposal of the recently organized National Women's

Track Athletics Committee that the A. A. U. take over supervision of American women's national track competition will be answered. It is generally expected here that the A. A. U. will accept.

The A. A. U. already controls women's swimming competition and arranged for the American entries that were so successful at the Antwerp Olympic games in 1920.

To track and field experts, nevertheless, there is a question of the competence of American women to stand the pressure glare of competition beyond the seas, especially when it is emphasized that women in France, England, Belgium, Germany and Scandinavia have engaged in international meets for several years past.

In addition, women's athletics in these European countries are supervised closely. The National Women's Track Athletics Committee proposes the same guidance for American girls and women, and will touch upon the situation for the first time at trial meets to be held within the next few months to determine whether a team will be sent abroad this year.

An attempt at international control of women's athletics has been made by the Federation Sportive Feminine Internationale, a French organization formed last October, but should the I. A. A. F. decide to extend its jurisdiction over the warmest supporters of the F. S. F. I. would hardly anticipate its survival.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	10	3	.769
St. Louis	8	5	.615
Cleveland	7	6	.538
Philadelphia	6	6	.500
Chicago	5	6	.455
Washington	5	6	.455
Boston	4	7	.364
Detroit	3	8	.269

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Washington 15, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 7, New York 2.
Chicago 7, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Washington.

RED SOX AGAIN FIRED UNDER

WASHINGTON, April 26—Washington, for the third successive time, buried the Boston Red Sox under an avalanche of runs, the score of today's game being 15 to 3. The run total for the series just completed stands Washington 35, Boston 9. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 13 1
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 4 3

Batteries—Gleason and Chaffery; Pichler; Penneck, Karr, Dodge, Fullerton and Walters. Losing pitcher—Penneck. Umpires—Connolly and Wilson. Time—2h. 15m.

ATHLETICS RALLY IN NINTH

NEW YORK, April 26—Philadelphia's defeat of New York today was the first sustained by the locals on their own grounds this season. Rommel and Jones pitched well, the former allowing but six hits, the latter seven. A ninth inning rally which produced three runs won the game for the Athletics, who broke a highlander winning streak of seven successive games. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 7 7
New York..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 1

Batteries—Rommel and Perkins; Jones and Schang. Umpires—Walsh, Owens and Chitt. Time—1h. 50m.

BROWNS ARE SHUT OUT

ST. LOUIS, April 26—Bert Cole, Detroit's recruit left hander, stopped the locals' winning streak by shutting them out, 2 to 0. Twenty-one men were left on base. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Rommel and Perkins; Jones and Schang. Umpires—Walsh, Owens and Chitt. Time—1h. 50m.

PACIFIC COAST STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Salt Lake City	10	5	.667
Vernon	12	7	.632
San Francisco	14	9	.609
Los Angeles	10	12	.455
Portland	8	10	.444
Oakland	10	13	.435
Seattle	7	14	.333

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Salt Lake City 10, Los Angeles 3.
Seattle 7, Portland 1.
Louisville 3, Kansas City 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Indianapolis	7	4	.636
Minneapolis	7	5	.583
Columbus	7	5	.583
Milwaukee	6	6	.500
Louisville	6	6	.500
Kansas City	5	7	.417
St. Paul	5	6	.455
Toledo	2	9	.182

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Columbus 3, Minneapolis 1.
Indianapolis 3, Milwaukee 2.
St. Paul 6, Toledo 1.
Louisville 3, Kansas City 2.

GOLF CUP DATES CHANGED

Detroit Mich., April 26—A change in the dates set for the Gold Cup power boat races here this year was announced today by the committee in charge, following definite decision that no contest would be held this year for the British International (Harmsworth) trophy. The Gold Cup regatta, originally scheduled for Aug. 25 to 26, will be held Sept. 1 to 4.

SYRACUSE WINS AT
LACROSSE, 10 TO 1

NEW HAVEN, April 26—Syracuse University defeated Yale University at lacrosse this afternoon by the score of 10 to 1. Ross, for the visitors, made six goals and was easily the star of the game. The summary:

SYRACUSE

French, 1st..... 1st. Sheehy
Ross, 1st..... 1st. Sumner
Schmidt, 2d..... 2d. A. McTernan
Lydecker, 3d..... 3d. A. McTernan
Bertshaw, 4d..... 4d. A. McTernan
Dickson, 5d..... 5d. A. McTernan
Wood, 6d..... 6d. A. McTernan
Lewry, 7d..... 7d. A. McTernan
Watts, 8d..... 8d. A. McTernan
Parker, 9d..... 9d. A. McTernan
MacAloney, 10d..... 10d. A. McTernan

YALE

Score—Syracuse University 10, Yale University 1. Goals—Ross 6, Smith 2, French 1, Bertshaw 1, Dickson 1, Wood 1, Lewry 1, Watts 1, Parker 1, MacAloney 1. Referee—Lawton, Johns Hopkins. Time—Two 25m. periods.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
ELECT GRAND MASTER

NEW ORLEANS, April 27—Judge Leonidas Perry Newby of Knightstown, Ind., was today elected most excellent grand master of the Knights Templar order in the United States at the thirty-fifth triennial convocation here. No decision has been reached as to the next convention city.

Judge Newby was born on a farm in Indiana, in 1856, and has lived in Knightstown since 1872. He has held various public offices as Republican, serving as president of the State Senate eight years and as acting Lieutenant-Governor four years. He has been an officer of banks in Indianapolis and elsewhere, and director in 15 corporations.

Mr. Newby arranged in 1919, as special copanitioner for the grand campment, Knights Templar, for the adoption by the encampment of 500 French war orphans.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Memphis 2, Nashville 1.
Mobile 5, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 4, Birmingham 3.
Chattanooga-Little Rock (wet grounds).

EASTERN LEAGUE

New Haven 11, Bridgeport 6.
Hartford 9, Worcester 5.
Pittsfield 9, Springfield 2.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

BROOKLYN WAITS TILL SEVENTH

Brooklyn waited until the seventh inning yesterday at Braves Field before it began to hit the ball in earnest. Up to that time Fillinger had yielded but four hits, but after permitting four more safeties in one-third of an inning he retired in favor of Oeschger, who fared even worse for the Braves. Vance pitched shutout ball after the first inning, and contributed to the 10-to-1 rout with a double and two singles. Oeschger hung around a single, double and triple. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 16 1
Boston..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 1

Batteries—Vance and Hurlinger; Fillinger, Oeschger and Gowdy. Losing pitcher—Fillinger. Umpires—Hart and O'Day. Time—1h. 51m.

WOMENS DEFEAT GIANTS

PHILADELPHIA, April 26—New York fared the worse in a contest of home run hitters today, the Phillies' pair of circuit drives proving more productive than the two made by the visitors. Each team had 13 hits to its credit, but 11 Giants left on the bases accounts for New York's 6-to-4 defeat. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 7 7
New York..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 1

Batteries—Rommel and Perkins; Jones and Schang. Umpires—Walsh, Owens and Chitt. Time—1h. 50m.

GRIMES BATS OUT VICTORY

CHICAGO, April 26—Grimes' three singles drove in all of the Cubs' runs in the 4-to-2 victory over Pittsburgh today, the final coming in the tenth after Hollocher had hit safely for the first time. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 13 1
Pittsburgh..... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 0

Batteries—Alexander and Hartnett; Adams and Gooden. Umpires—Klem and Sentelle. Time—1h. 24m.

CARDINALS HELD TO THREE HITS

CINCINNATI, April 26—St. Louis made only three hits off the delivery of Rixey today, two of them falling to Garner, and Cincinnati won 3 to 0. Walker retired for a pinch hitter in the seventh inning, and Pfeffer, who succeeded him, was hit hard in the eighth. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 0
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Rixey and Wingo; Walker, Pfeffer and Clemmons. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and Emslie. Time—1h. 51m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Baltimore	5	2	.714
Jersey City	5	2	.714
Rochester	4	3	.571
Toronto	4	4	.500
Reading	3	4	.429
Newark	3	5	.375
Buffalo	3	5	.375
Syracuse	3	5	.375

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Toronto 4, Jersey City 5.
Rochester 1, Newark 5.
Reading 3, Syracuse 5.
Baltimore 10, Buffalo 11.

GAMES TODAY

Toronto at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Syracuse at Reading.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Joseph	13	1	.923
Wichita	10	3	.769
Oklahoma City	4	4	.500
Tulsa	6	7	.462
Sioux City	6	9	.400
Omaha	4	9	.308
Des Moines	2	10	.231
Denver	2	10	.167

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Sioux City 7, Wichita 0.
Oklahoma City 5, Des Moines 4.
St. Joseph 5, Omaha 1.

PICKUPS

Manager Tris Speaker of Cleveland has announced the unconditional release of Pitcher George Kiehl, former Cleveland amateur, and Third Baseman Ralph Benedict, former college infielder.

Grover Alexander pitched the Chicago Cubs into a tie for the league leadership with a 10-inning decision over Charles Adams of Pittsburgh, while New York was set back in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia and Washington American League clubs are taking advantage of their open dates today to play off a postponed game scheduled for April 13 at Washington.

Nietzke, the pitcher released by the Boston Red Sox before the opening of the season, pitched shutout ball for the Pittsburgh Eastern League Club after the second inning yesterday, and defeated Springfield, 9 to 3. Stapleton, first baseman for the winners, scored a double, triple and home run. The game was one that ushered in the Eastern championship race, Hartford, New Haven and Albany being the other winners.

National Leaguers had the edge in home run hitting yesterday, all because the Cincinnati Reds, who have won the latter won, 6 to 4. George Kelly and Ross Young of the Giants and Arthur Fletcher and Fred Williams of the Phillies each connected for the circuit. The other Williams of note, Kenneth, of the St. Louis American League Club, failed for the first time in five days to register a homer, and as a consequence his team was shut out. Harry Hooper of the White Sox and Elmer Smith, Red Sox, were the other four-base home-run hitters of the day.

Capt. Derrill Pratt of the Red Sox continues to lead the American League in hitting, although his average has dropped from .314 to .452 in two days. This falling off is notwithstanding the fact that Pratt has scored four hits in seven times at bat in his last two games. Kelly of the Giants has usurped the lead of both leagues with a mark of .465, while Tierney of Pittsburgh is tied with Pratt as second major leaguer, with .452. Williams, St. Louis Browns, has won his way into a tie with Speaker at .449; Walker of the Philadelphia Nationals is hitting for .448; Slater, Browns, .444; Elmer Smith, Red Sox, .439; Groh, Giants, .408, and LeBarreau, Phillies, .393.

BATES SENDS FIVE MEN

LEWISTON, Me., April 26—Coach Chester Jenkins and five members of the Bates College team left Lewiston this evening for Philadelphia to take part in the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival Saturday. The men comprising Raymond B. Baker '22, whose win of the two-mile run at the Pennsylvania meet last year was a feature; Clarence H. Archibald '22, who won the mile and half at the '25 of Worcester, Mass.; Raymond B. Batten '23 of Wakefield, Mass.; and Ralph L. Corey '26, Lewistown, N. B. The last four of the crew team which will run against Hamilton, Hobart and Rochester.

The Washington Observer

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Washington, April 26.

LYA TOLSTOY, son of Leo Tolstoy, called on President Harding today for a chat on Russian conditions. The younger Tolstoy is an outspoken opponent of recognition of the Bolshevik Government. He looks for a complete collapse of the régime of M. Lenine and M. Trotsky this summer. For America or the allied powers to make loans to the Soviet Government, he believes would be sheer folly, for, he says, "it would prolong the agony of the Russian peasants under the Bolshevik yoke." Even now, he says, Mr. Lenine and M. Trotsky are tottering on their high thrones because they are getting near the bottom of the Russian treasury box. When their finances are exhausted, he says, the Red army will turn upon its masters.

Arrangements for the Tacna-Arica conference between representatives of Chile and Peru to be begun in Washington about May 15, are being held up pending the arrival here of Señor Pardo, Peruvian Minister to France, and head of the Peruvian delegation. The Chilean delegates, Señor Aldunate and Señor Izquierdo, already are in Washington and have paid their respects to Secretary Hughes. The conference will be held in the Pan-American Building but the State Department is taking no further action to perfect details until the action of the South Americans are made manifest.

Mrs. Eugene Hale and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, who live within a stone's throw of each other in the old residential section of Sixteenth and X Streets, share the distinction of having a definite interest in three generations of their families in the Senate. Mrs. Hale is the daughter of Mr. Chandler, formerly Senator from Michigan, the wife of Eugene Hale, one-time Senator from Maine, formerly chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and a power in the Senate, and the mother of Frederick Hale, who is at present a Senator from Maine. Mrs. Elkins is the daughter of Henry Gasaway Davis, who was Senator from West Virginia and vice-presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket with Judge Alton B. Parker of New York in 1904, the wife of Stephen B. Elkins, formerly Senator from West Virginia, and mother of David Elkins, who is at present a Senator from West Virginia.

Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, is the Senate Finance Committee's storehouse of figures and expert knowledge on tariff legislation. The Senator sometimes displays an almost encyclopedic knowledge of the history and ramifications of American industry. On the floor of the Senate today, he recalled the efforts made by the Senate when the Payne-Aldrich bill was up in 1909. Develop an American dye industry by rates designed to give protection against the German monopoly. The Senate plan failed by reason of the opposition of the House he said. "That is where the first big mistake was made," said Mr. Smoot, and if the Senate plan had been adopted the story of our participation in the World War would have been different in important respects.

Judging by the attendance in the Senate on the debate on the Fordney-

McCumber tariff bill, senators generally care little of what is said, pro and con on the measure. The fact probably is that most of them have already made up their minds how they will vote on its passage two, three, and maybe four months hence. There is much political propaganda in the making, however, with the time-worn arguments for and against a protective tariff once more ringing through the historic chamber.

The National Amateur Athletic Federation of America recently organized by representatives of the army, navy, National Collegiate Association, the Young Men's Christian Association and other athletic bodies has no intention of supplanting the Amateur Athletic Union, which for years has been the controlling element in amateur sports, according to Col. Robert M. Thompson, speaking today as president of the American Olympic committee in conference with representatives of the National Amateur Federation. The purpose of the new organization, Colonel Thompson said, was to encourage amateur athletics in certain sections of the country which had not been adequately organized. Full co-operation with the A. A. U. and the Olympic Association is expected.

Many of America's leading writers, composers and artists mingled with their respective editors, publishers and critics at the authors' breakfast which the League of American Women gave at Wardman Park Inn. Many high government officials were among the guests of honor. On the list of speakers were Basil King, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Angela Morgan, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop (Margaret Sidney), Princess Cantacuzene, Mrs. Ida Clyde Clarke, and General Pershing. Each guest of honor was referred to in a novel song composed and sung by Mrs. Luther Wil Gregory, wife of Rear Admiral Gregory. Following the breakfast the guests were escorted to the book fair in an adjoining corridor, where several thousand volumes, art studies and manuscripts produced by league members were displayed.

Women who served overseas in the World War will assemble in Washington next week for the first reunion. Plooming here from all sections of the country will be representatives of the various welfare units and units of women actually part of the armed forces—nurses, telephone girls and clerks. A charter for the Women's Overseas Service League, with 24,000 women eligible for membership, will be asked of Congress.

The lead in the movement is being taken by Philadelphians. Mrs. Oswald Chew, national president of the league, will preside at the big meeting next Monday night when General Pershing, Miss Mabel Boardman and the Countess H. Goblet d'Alviella, a Belgium woman of distinguished war service, will speak. Representative Graham of Philadelphia, a member of the House Judiciary

000,000.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FOREIGN TRADE
CONVENTION IN
PHILADELPHIA

Prominent Men Are to Discuss
International Problems Af-
fecting Commerce

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The purpose this year of the ninth National Foreign Trade Convention, to be held here May 10 to 12, will be the placing of American prosperity on a permanent basis by stimulating and expanding the country's foreign trade, officials in charge of the program have announced.

One important policy to be advocated, they said, is that, so far as possible, foreign loans shall be conditional upon all or a great part of their proceeds being spent for the purchase of American goods.

Indications are that delegates of manufacturers, bankers, shippers, and business men, who will attend the meeting will number more than 2000. A large number of these are expected from foreign countries as well as from all parts of the United States.

Julius H. Barnes to Speak
Among the speakers are Julius H. Barnes, chairman, during the war, of the United States Grain Corporation, and Charles M. Muehlich, vice-president of the American Locomotive Sales Corporation, of New York. Mr. Barnes' address will deal with a practical method for putting surplus gold to work, and that of Mr. Muehlich will be on the factor of depreciated currency in competition.

William J. Conley of Philadelphia, a recognized expert on maritime law, has been selected to discuss the merchant marine as an international problem, and the European exchange situation will be handled by Fred I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, New York. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, will outline a foreign trade policy for Americans.

Variety of Topics
Other speakers and their topics are:

T. P. Adler, New York, "Desirable Changes in Letters of Credit"; L. R. Brown, Western Electric Company, "Guide Posts in Foreign Credit Granting"; M. H. Hopkins, Grand Rapids, Mich., "A Practical Method of Protecting Credits at Low Costs"; Wilbert Ward, New York, "Uniform Commercial Credits Insurance"; W. H. Stevenson, Pittsburgh, "Dependence of Our Foreign Trade on the Improvement of Our Inland Waterways"; Capt. William H. Stayton, Baltimore, "The Carriers' Responsibility for Loss and Damage in Ocean Transportation"; W. H. LaBoeuf, New York, "Vital Points in Foreign Policies"; Stanley G. Flagg, Jr., Philadelphia, "Lessons of the Last Year in Export Sales Promotion"; J. W. Mason, American Surety Company, "Bonded Service as a Selling Argument"; William Menkel, New York, "Essentials of a Market Survey";

G. J. Warren, foreign sales manager of the Remington Typewriter Company, New York, will tell of conditions in Europe under the head of "Market Conditions Abroad," while F. de St. Phall, president of the American-Polish Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and vice-president in charge of sales of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, is to describe conditions in South America.

The "Troubles Hour" of the convention will be devoted to a discussion of foreign credits, headed by J. H. Tregoe, New York, secretary of the National Association of Credit Men.

HEAVY DROP IN
SINCLAIR OIL'S
1921 EARNINGS

NEW YORK, April 27.—Net earnings of \$10,785,312 for 1921 as compared with \$35,530,415 in 1920, are shown in the annual report of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, made public today.

Gross earnings for 1921, exclusive of inter-company sales and charges for transportation, were \$122,539,187 in 1921 and \$169,648,931 in 1920, and the income available for surplus and reserves at the end of last year was \$6,151,554, as compared with \$30,338,217 the year before.

"Notwithstanding the fact that this was one of the most disastrous years in industrial history," says a statement to shareholders by H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the board, "your corporation is now in a financially stronger position than ever before. Last year's depression was utilized to prepare for this year's anticipated recovery."

BANK OF ENGLAND
WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, April 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

	1922	1921
Total reserve	\$24,615,000	\$27,000,000
Circulation	121,527,000	121,527,000
Reserve	121,527,000	121,527,000
Other assets	78,461,000	80,000,000
Other debts	119,595,000	127,000,000
Public debts	14,955,000	15,100,000
Govt. securities	47,535,000	47,535,000

"Decrease."
The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 19.30 per cent, compared with 19.08 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were \$21,235,000, compared with \$27,740,000 last week.

COFFEE RANGE MAKES A PROFIT
The annual report of the Copper Range Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows an operating profit of \$235,185 after interest and taxes and the deduction of one-half the net earnings of the Champion Copper Company. Including all three properties, Copper Range produced \$2,553,735 pounds of copper metal at an average cost of 12.74 cents a pound, exclusive of depreciation and depletion charges.

NEW YORK CITY'S
NEW CORPORATE
STOCK SELLS WELL

Members of the syndicate, headed by Speyer & Co., which is offering \$45,000,000 City of New York 4½ per cent corporate stock, report an excellent demand for the issue.

Because of the comprehensive tax exempt feature of the security it is assumed that it will be in special favor with investors with large incomes.

With this class of investors prominent among the buyers, it is pointed out that the bonds will be safely lodged and will not come on the market as a semi-speculation bond might be expected to do.

The offering price is 104 and interest, at which the yield is more than 4.06 per cent.

The statement of Comptroller Craig that it will not be necessary for the city to do any more financing for at least two years strengthens the position of this issue greatly.

The prediction is made in banking circles that the bonds will be disposed of to discriminating investors within a short time.

Associated with Speyer & Co. in the syndicate are: Bank of the Manhattan Company, The Bank of America, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Dominick & Dominick and J. S. Bache & Co.

STEEL COMPANY'S
OPERATIONS SHOW
GOOD EXPANSION

CHICAGO, April 27.—American Steel Foundries is operating 60 per cent, and will be up to 75 per cent next month. The low point last year was about 25 per cent, and the new year started not much better.

Orders are nearly all from railroads, and are well distributed among the eastern and western lines. The management expects sufficient new business to justify at least the present rate of output for the balance of 1922, although it is informed by some pretty good buyers that the pace has been rather stiff, and there may be some temporary recession soon.

Costs are down reasonably well and the operating ratio is considered satisfactory, all things considered. There has been no labor disturbance, although average wages have been reduced to about 50 per cent above pre-war level.

President Lamont says: "It is difficult to say how easily improvement will be maintained or how soon it will be increased, but it has been quite substantial. Business is fairly active and prospects are good. I know of no other reason for the recent strength of the stock apart from the general strength of the stock market."

"There have been no mergers contemplated. It would be foolish for us to tie up with the Pullman or any other equipment concern, because we have to do business with all of them."

Outlook for Cuban sugar promising.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The outlook for the solution of Cuba's sugar problem is more promising at present than for many months past, according to a survey of the situation prepared by the Commerce Department.

Reasonable estimates, the department said, will place the total available Cuban sugar for the year at 4,700,000 tons and the solution of the problem rests upon the ability of the world's consuming market to absorb that quantity in addition to 2,000,000 tons of tariff-protected output.

Hopes of the Cuban sugar trade for an advance in demand, the department declared, were based on the invisible trade shortage of refined sugar in this country, estimated at 400,000 tons; the increasing population and consumption in the United States, the continued absorption, and the market demand in Europe and in the Orient for raw and refined sugars from Cuba and the United States growing out of shortages recently apparent in the Far East.

J. W. POWELL JOINS
ALDRED & CO.

Aldred & Co. announce that they have secured the services of J. W. Powell in the conduct and development of the operating end of certain enterprises in which they are interested. Mr. Powell will maintain his office at 84 State Street, Boston, and will spend a portion of his time at the New York office of Aldred & Co.

Mr. Powell resigned a year ago from the vice-presidency of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., in which capacity he was in charge of the shipbuilding interests of the Bethlehem corporation. Last September he accepted the presidency of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation for three months to effect its reorganization, but at the urgent request of Chairman Lasker remained at the head of the corporation until March 4.

WHEAT MARKET HAS
DOWNWARD TREND

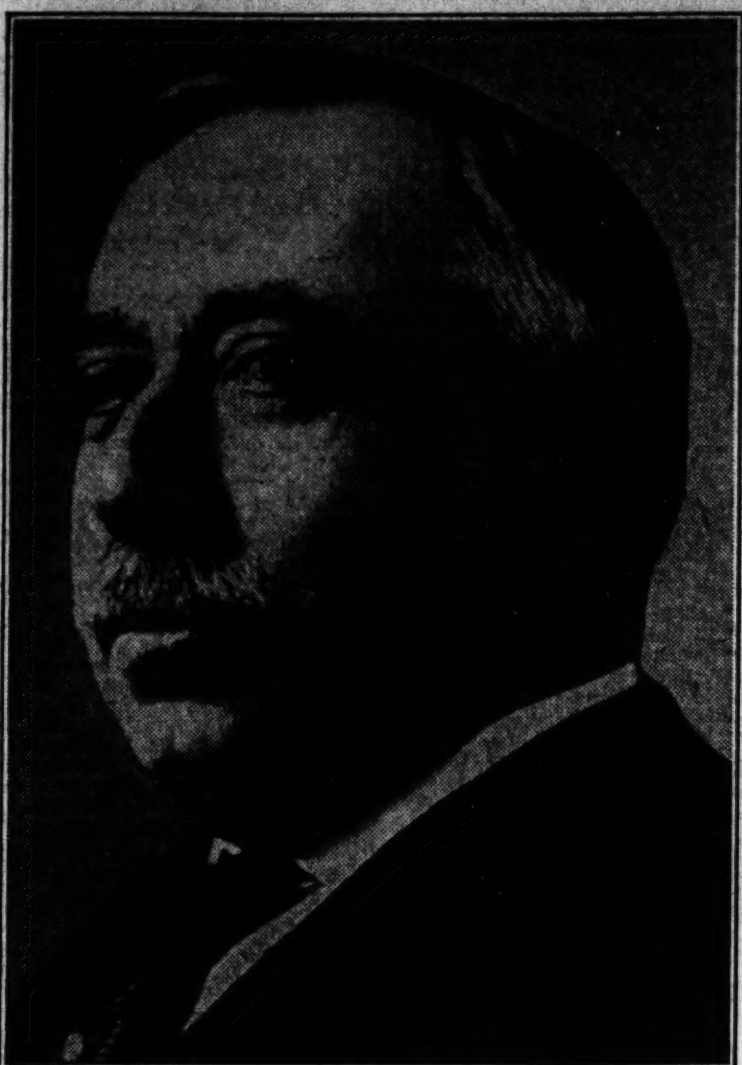
CHICAGO, April 27.—New setbacks in wheat took place today after a brief showing of strength at the opening. Profit-taking sales and continued favorable crop reports from the southwest caused the market to drop.

The opening, which varied from unchanged to 1½ cent higher, with May \$1.40 to \$1.41 and July \$1.24 to \$1.25½, was followed by declines all around to well below yesterday's finish.

After opening unchanged to ¼ cent lower, July 63½ to 64 cents, the corn market scored slight further gains.

Oats started unchanged to ¼ off, July 28½ to 29½ and then rallied a little.

Provisions were weak in line with hog values.



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

William Henry Nichols

One of the reasons that William H. Nichols has for many years been a leader in the chemical business is the fact that as a young man he was able to visualize to some extent the possibilities of the chemical industry. He was graduated from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and specialized in chemistry at New York University. Upon his graduation from the latter institution he started a small chemical manufacturing business, although at the time he was only 18 years of age. Mr. Nichols is now chairman of the board of directors of the General Chemical Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world, with assets over \$50,000,000. Besides this company Mr. Nichols has built up another large enterprise, the Nichols Copper Company, which operates a refinery with a yearly capacity of 500,000 pounds.

Mr. Nichols' older son, William H. Nichols Jr., is president of the General Chemical Company, while his other son, C. Walter Nichols, heads the Nichols Copper Company.

CONDITIONS IN
NORWAY LACK A
DEFINITE TREND

CHRISTIANIA (By Mail).—The March report of the Bank of Norway just published, shows an increase of the note circulation from 376,000,000 kroner at the end of February to 385,000,000 kroner at the end of March. The index figure for prices has fallen 13 points, from 253 to 240.

The exchange market was uneven at the beginning of the month, but later it demonstrated a decidedly firm tendency in Norwegian kroner. The bond and stock markets have been comparatively quiet with a weak tendency in industrial papers, particularly cellulose.

In the lumber market the demand is more active, but the sale is sporadic and uncertain. The expected improvement in the paper market has materialized in so far as the demand is greater and it is easier to sell. However, the prices are unprofitable. In the cellulose and wood pulp markets buyers also have come forward. The export of Norwegian saltpeper has been active. The freight market is continually dull.

The spring herring fisheries are expected to yield a profit of about 5,000,000 kroner as against 2,500,000 kroner last year.

STEEL SUPPLY IS
AMPLE FOR DEMAND

The Iron Age says: Some mills are taking no new orders with definite delivery promises, and most of them are booked several weeks ahead. Thus, with some consumers seeking to buy for prompt shipment or trying to speed up deliveries on contracts, price advances are named which in fact apply to a relatively small portion of going business. Buying of coal by Pittsburgh and Youngstown interests in Virginia, southern West Virginia and Kentucky fields has been on a large scale, and in addition to the freight for these long hauls, mine prices have advanced. So to an extent the strike is advancing the cost of making iron and steel.

Cases in which 1.60 cents, or more, is paid for plates, shapes or bars are exceptional, and tonnages are not large. Considerable sheet business has been taken at the recent advance of \$2 per ton. Automobile and automobile part makers, for the first time in more than 15 months, are going to Pittsburgh to expedite deliveries.

Seeing that consumers of steel are generally well covered, the present situation, barring an unexpected turn in the coal strike, is creating little concern regarding either prices or supplies. Nothing resembling a steel scarcity is expected.

STEEL'S EARNINGS
Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, compared with those of the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1921, as follows:

	1922	Dec 31, '21
Net earnings	\$19,339,983	\$19,612,033
Deficit	6,749,468	6,280,901

*After all deductions and dividends.

Y-D Service Garages, Inc.
Motor Supply Store, 230 Newbury St., Boston

INTERNATIONAL
GERMAN LOAN
DIFFICULTIES

Financial Interests Believe That
Many Delicate Problems In-
volved—Reorganization Need

In regard to the much-agitated and frequently rumored international loan to Germany, bankers believe that if such a loan were undertaken it would be one of the most difficult financial operations ever attempted. Many delicate phases are considered to be involved in making such a loan a success, not excluding public opinion.

J. P. Morgan is being commended for his decision to accept the invitation of the Reparation Commission to serve on the finance committee to discuss an international loan. It is recognized that his decision is of more than ordinary significance. He is placed in a somewhat anomalous position in view of the attitude of the United States toward the Versailles Peace Treaty. Bankers say only Mr. Morgan's high sense of duty prompted him to undertake this responsibility.

As to what the probable reception of such a loan in the New York market would be, most bankers reiterate what Mr. Morgan said, namely, that it would depend entirely on the kind of security Germany could offer. Much would also depend, he said, on the terms.

Security Vital Consideration

Just what this security would be is a moot question. It would really be the paramount consideration for the Reparation Commission. A proposal was made by one banker that a loan might be practicable if the commission agreed to waive its priority claim under the treaty to payments by Germany in favor of the international loan. The Allies, particularly France and Belgium, might object to this, especially the former, which has so far received practically nothing from Germany to help reconstruction. But this difficulty might be overcome if it were agreed that the proceeds should first be devoted to this purpose. This would really be a boon to the French, who see no hope of receiving anything from Germany for a long time under present reparation arrangements.

Although this might offer some practical basis for interest and sinking fund, it still is thought the American investor would demand more security. He would expect Germany to mortgage some of her tangible resources. The recent Tsecho-Slovakian loan in the New York market, whereby that country mortgaged its customs, was cited.

However, some bankers seem to think a mere loan is not what Ger-

STANDARD GAS &
ELECTRIC REPORT
BEST IN HISTORY

Earns 10.19 Per Cent on the
Common Stock, Nearly
Double 1920 Net

The annual report of the Standard Gas & Electric Company issued today shows that the company earned a surplus in 1921 equal to 10.19 per cent on \$10,800,000 common stock outstanding at the close of the year. As the par value of the stock is \$50, this is equivalent to \$5.09 per share. These figures compare with a surplus equal to 5.62 per cent, or \$2.81 per share in 1920. Net revenue was \$5,632,745, an increase of \$487,508 over the preceding year. Interest charges amounted to \$1,367,752; preferred dividends at the rate of 8 per cent to \$90,388, and \$125,000 was charged to amortization, leaving a surplus of \$1,080,980, compared with a surplus of \$713,634 in 1920. The company includes in its earnings statement, as is its custom, only such amounts as have actually been received by it or in process of collection.

Germany's Economic Froth
That a financial reorganization in Germany may be hastened in any case by present events is also considered likely. If a plan is produced on the Berlin Bourse when the market advances a fraction of a cent in the New York market, what would happen, bankers ask, when a serious attempt is made by European and New York bankers to stabilize it on a proper working basis and with prospect of a loan so that Germany can meet reparation payments?

As bankers in New York see the German situation the whole economic condition there is nothing but froth, resulting from unsound inflation, which must collapse as soon as an attempt is made to introduce some semblance of stability. That German speculators are expectant of this consequence is evidenced by the periodical panics in Berlin whenever marks show any tendency to recover.

This is what a German internal loan involves, and why it is regarded as a momentous undertaking. There is not only the difficulty of enlisting support of the investing public but also the handling of a precarious internal situation.

CERRO DE PASCO
COPPER'S EARNINGS

The report of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a balance of \$3,404,889 before depreciation and depletion, but after providing for expenses, taxes and bond interest. This is equivalent to \$2.67 a share earned on the \$98,320 shares of capital stock of no par value. The surplus after dividends in 1921 was \$1,955,774. The company made a charge against surplus account of \$975,941 for depreciation of plant and equipment and of \$4,120,649 for depletion of metal and coal mines. The profit and loss surplus on Dec. 31 last amounted to \$40,336.

\$45,000,000
CITY OF NEW YORK

4½% Gold Corporate Stock

Due April 15, 1972

CONSISTING OF

\$25,000,000 BONDS FOR DOCK IMPROVEMENTS

\$20,000,000 BONDS FOR SUPPLY OF WATER

Interest payable April 15 and October 15

Principal and interest payable in Gold

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES
EXEMPT FROM NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION AS PERSONAL PROPERTY
IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

LEGAL INVESTMENT UNDER NEW YORK STATE LAW FOR EXECUTORS
ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS

We offer the above Bonds, subject to prior sale or advance in price.

At 104% and Interest, to Yield over 4.06%

These Bonds will be issued in coupon form and interchangeable; denomination of \$1,000 for Coupon Bonds, or in Registered form in any multiple of \$10.

Certificates of the Comptroller of the City of New York will be delivered exchangeable for definitive Bonds, when ready.

Speyer & Co.

Bank of the Manhattan Company

The Bank of America

Title Guarantee and Trust Company

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Dominick & Dominick

J. S. Bache & Co.

Dated, New York, April 26, 1922

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CUNARD COMPANY MAKES REPORT FOR PAST YEAR

Profit and Loss Surplus Slightly
Larger Than 1920—Out-
look Improves

The Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, with these comparisons:

Gross	1921	1920
Income tax	172,500	152,778
Other charges	27,481	29,423
Dividends	135,000	135,000
P and L surplus	534,105	502,291

*Includes depreciation.
From the \$294,105 profit and loss surplus a 7 1/2 per cent dividend for 1921 on the ordinary shares was proposed, at \$244,215, the same as for 1920, leaving forward surplus at \$294,590.
The general balance sheet as of Dec. 31 compares:

ASSETS	1921	1920
Fleet inv.	\$1,338,000	\$1,338,000
Real est. plant, etc.	914,063	890,193
Mat & supp.	372,198	437,653
Ships pend'g voyage	3,525,227	4,760,663
Loan sec bu	1,942,751	502,281
Bds in trust	5,323,215	2,349,728
Investments	2,349,728	2,349,728
War loan & tr bills	2,349,728	2,349,728
Total	\$25,811,185	\$24,463,971

LIABILITIES	1921	1920
Capital stock	\$4,956,209	\$4,956,209
Reserve fund	1,250,000	1,250,000
Debitures	4,780,000	1,910,000
Accrued interest	127,391	12,512
Loan sec bu	355,918	502,281
Prof div pay.	67,500	67,500
Sundry funds	118,080	113,056
Sundry cred	11,827,980	13,382,238
Profit and loss surp.	534,105	502,291
Total	\$25,811,185	\$24,463,971

The annual report says: "During the year the company acquired the entire 10,000 £10 shares of Thomas & John Brocklebank, Ltd. The £1,000,000 5% per cent mortgage debenture stock maturing Dec. 31, 1921, was extinguished.

"Freight and passenger service, though interrupted by labor disputes, was maintained with greater regularity than in 1920. While not yet normal, owing to the protracted delay in the delivery of new tonnage, it will be materially strengthened in the next month or two. Freight rates continued to decline. Passenger traffic has been satisfactory, although the westbound movement was curtailed by United States legislation.

"S. S. Scythia, on account of labor troubles, had to be completed in France. The Samaria was delivered April 5, 1922. Progress has been made in the construction of the new tonnage building. The total gross tonnage of Cunard and associated lines is 938,190 compared with 764,473 at the end of 1920."

CARNegie STEEL ENLARGING PLANT

PITTSBURGH, April 27.—The Carnegie Steel Company will spend \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in doubling the capacity of the by-product plant at Clairton, making it independent of the Fayette coal and coke field. Work on the foundation has already begun. Plans were completed before the miners' strike, and work is being rushed on account of the walkout, the necessity of using West Virginia coal and the shutouts of the Fayette County ovens. Clairton is now receiving a regular supply of coal of about 15,000 tons daily, or something in excess of requirements.

DIVIDENDS

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company quarterly of 3 per cent on share, payable May 31 to stock of record April 23.
Norfolk & Western road regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.
Wright Aeronautical Corporation declared 25 cents a share, payable May 31 to stock of record May 15. A dividend of the same amount was paid Feb. 23 last.
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company declared regular quarterly of 2 per cent, payable May 15 to stock of record May 11.
Southern Pipe Line Company, usual quarterly of \$2 a share, payable June 1.
Penn Coal & Coke Company, usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent, payable May 15 to stock of record May 8.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh road, regular quarterly dividend of 8 1/2 cents a share on the guaranteed and 10 cents a share on the special guaranteed, payable June 1 to stock of record May 18.
Massachusetts Gas Company's regular semi-annual of 10 per cent on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.
Boscon Oil Company, 3 per cent, payable April 29 to stock of record April 27.
J. G. White & Co., usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.
J. G. White Engineering Corporation, usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

GULF STATES STEEL CO.

The Gulf States Steel Company's net operating income for the quarter ended March 31, 1923, was \$48,968. After deductions for depreciation and other charges, the net income was \$40,216, compared with a deficit of \$102,917 in the first quarter of 1921.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

The Boston Clearing House reports as follows: Excess reserve of members with Federal Reserve Bank, \$1,427,000; excess reserve non-members, \$1,063,000; total excess reserve, \$2,490,000.

GOOD BUSINESS BUT NOT A BOOM

Unfavorable Factors Are Not to Be Disregarded

"While the coal strike contains possibilities of major economic importance," states the current number of "The Guaranty Survey," issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, "and if greatly prolonged may seriously retard the industrial recovery which has been under way for some months, recent developments indicate that industrial progress may be continued.

"An examination of the influences back of this progress, however," The Survey continues, "together with a consideration of the continuing unfavorable elements, would seem to warrant only a conservatively confident outlook rather than expectation of a boom." The measure of present and future progress should be made, therefore, not on a basis of continued favorable factors alone, but on their balance over the unfavorable.

Some Unfavorable Features

"The outstanding tangible evidences of an improvement in the business outlook have been the greater activity in the steel industry, the improved railway situation, and the trend of the security markets. The general improvement which is emphasized by the recent advances has tended to obscure in the minds of some observers not only the instability of some industries, but the presence of large stocks and uncertain markets for many basic commodities, and, most important of all, perhaps, the uncertainty in the foreign situation.

Activity Partly Seasonal

"The greater business activity since the beginning of the year is, of course, partly of a seasonal character. The greater activity noted in February, and more particularly in March, moreover, was perhaps stimulated to a large degree by a realization of the impending nationwide coal strike. This was reflected in the basic industries and in railway movements. It is difficult now to judge to what extent this increased activity was mere "speeding up" in anticipation of the strike and how far it was definite preparation for an expected release of pent-up demand at its termination.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Overnight rate	5%	5%
Outside com paper	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Customers' com loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Collateral loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Today Yesterday		
Bar silver in New York	67 1/2c	67 1/2c
Bar silver in London	34 1/2d	34 1/2d
Mexican dollars	51 1/2c	51 1/2c
Bar gold in London	328 3/4	328 3/4
Canadian ex dis	1 1/2	1 1/2
Domestic bar silver	99 1/2c	99 1/2c

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

Discount rates at the 12 Federal Reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow:

	Rate
Boston	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%
Kansas City	4 1/2%
Minneapolis	4 1/2%
Dallas	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%
Bombay	5
Russians	5
Christiansia	5
Denmark	5
Madrid	5
Paris	5
London	5 1/2
Stockholm	5 1/2
Switzerland	5 1/2

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$55,000,000	\$78,800,000
Year ago today	38,000,000	50,000,000
Balances	19,000,000	75,000,000
P R bank credit	18,057,561	55,000,000

ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot, Boston delivery	Rate
Prime Eligible Banks—	
60-90 days	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/4%
Less Known Banks—	
60-90 days	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/4%
Eligible Private Banks—	
60-90 days	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/4%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	44.42 1/2	44.42 1/2	\$4.8648
Demand	4.42 1/2	4.42 1/2	48.648
Cables	9.24	9.21	15.2
France	16.01	15.98	16.01
Gold franc	0.055	0.055	20.26
Belgian franc	5.34	5.34	19.43
Swiss franc	19.43	19.43	19.43
Denmark	15.84	15.84	15.84
Spanish peseta	8.48	8.48	19.3
Kronen (Aust.)	0.00135	0.00135	20.26
Sweden	25.50	25.50	25.50
Denmark	0.7	0.7	25.50
Poland	0.075	0.075	25.50
Hungary	12	12	20.26
Rumania	1.32	1.32	19.43
Tscheco-Slov.	1.5675	1.5675	19.43
Rumania	7.78	7.78	19.43
Portugal	8.00	8.00	31.08
Turkey	72.00	72.00	44.40
Shanghai	76.25	76.25	108.32
Hong Kong	56.25	56.25	78.00
Bombay	28.00	28.00	48.48
Yokohama	47.25	47.25	19.44
Manila	78.75	78.75	108.32
Brazil	12.87	12.87	102.42
Chile	11.31	11.31	36.50
Calcutta	27.75	27.75	

*1913 average 22.44 cts. per rupee.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, April 27.—The Bank of England minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

LIVING COSTS IN JAPAN NOW AT LOWER LEVEL

Tighter Money Brings Helpful
Deflation in Many Lines—
Stock Market Declines

The expected recession in prices and living costs in Japan has begun, says Acting Commercial Attaché Butts, Tokyo, in cables to the United States Department of Commerce. Bank rates have been raised, and a tighter money market is bringing about deflation. Minor failures are occurring, although there is every indication that the process will be gradual.

Prices of securities have declined during the last month and savings deposits and bank clearances have decreased. The stock market is dull and declining. This development is one that will do more to bring Japan into line with the general world level of prices and, incidentally, with costs of production, than any other single condition.

Import and Export Figures

Exports during March were valued at 114,800,000 yen and imports at 205,400,000 yen. The exports represent a gain of 13,700,000 yen over the exports of the preceding month, and a gain of 27,593,000 yen over the low export record of January, 1922. Imports in March represent a gain of 9,300,000 yen over the abnormally high imports of the preceding month and a gain of 25,596,000 yen over imports in January, 1922. As compared with March, 1921, exports during March, 1922, show a gain of 20,695,000 yen and imports a gain of 68,447,000 yen.

The unfavorable balance for the first quarter of the current year, preliminary figures show, is 77,700,000 yen compared with 115,591,000 yen for the first quarter of 1921.

Conspicuous increases in imports during March occurred in raw cotton, rice, dyes, oilcake, wool, paper. Rice and oilcake continued to be imported in increasing quantities. The first half of April. Notable decreases in imports during the first half of April occurred in raw cotton, sugar, wool, dyes and pig iron.

Cotton Textiles Gain

The export trade during the month ended April 15 registered gains in cotton yarn and cotton textiles. This is somewhat encouraging, in view of the long continued depression in the cotton yarn industry. There is reported considerable activity among Japanese cotton mills in China, several prominent companies are installing spindles in factories in Shanghai and plans are under way for the extension of Japanese cotton mills in Tsingtau.

Matches, also, were exported in increasing quantities during the month ended April 15. During the same period there were noticeable decreases in exports of raw silk, silk textiles, coal and sugar.

Imports of bullion during March were valued at 74,000 yen as compared with 27,000 yen in the preceding month and 68,000 yen in January of this year. Imports of bullion in March, 1921, exceeded 20,776,000 yen. The course of imports of bullion has been steadily downward throughout 1921 and has been relatively insignificant during the three months of 1922.

Gold Holdings Less

Gold holdings at the end of March, preliminary figures, were 1,920,000,000 yen as compared with 1,979,000,000 yen at the end of February and 2,038,000,000 yen at the end of January of this year. The combined gold holdings of the Government and the Bank of Japan declined during 1921 from 2,183,000,000 yen in January to 2,080,000,000 yen in December. The combined holdings held at home increased from 1,137,000,000 yen in January, 1921, to 1,255,000,000 yen in December, but the combined holdings held abroad experienced the sharp decline from 1,046,000,000 yen in January to 855,000,000 yen in December, 1921. The general condition of Government finances, however, is somewhat more favorable than a month ago.

Stocks of merchandise are generally greater now than at the same period of last year. Due to the overstocked market, demand is dull in numerous commodities, among them, dyes, lumber and metals. The rice market remains dull and declining.

Prices of imported staples generally are ruling lower than a month ago. Prices of Japanese manufactured products are also somewhat lower than last month and reflect the tendency toward deflation. Unfavorable weather conditions have damaged the wheat and barley crops.

Cost of Living Declines

The cost of living declined about 1 1/2 per cent during March. It had declined in February about 1.08 per cent from the January level. The index number of average wholesale prices in Tokyo for January stood at 271.68, compared with 276.96 in December, 1921, and 283.29 in November, 1921. The principal decreases during March were in rice, wheat, silk, coal, and cotton yarn. The chief advances were in copper, flour and cement.

The unrest and strikes which have been predominant for some months are decreasing. Unemployment continues to be much in evidence. A general lowering of wages seems to be in progress. This is a normal evidence of the attempted deflation. It is fairly certain, however, that nothing definite has been accomplished toward a permanent solution of the labor question.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 27.—Consols for money here today were 5 1/2%. Grand Trunk De Beers 11 1/4%. Rand Mines 2 1/4%. Money 2 per cent. Discount rates, short 2 1/2 per cent; three months' 2 1/4% to 2 1/2 per cent.

STEEL FOUNDRIES' OPERATIONS

The American Steel Foundries is operating 60 per cent of capacity and will be up to 75 per cent next month, it is expected.

FOREIGN BANKER HAS PRAISE FOR RESERVE SYSTEM

TOLEDO, O., April 26.—That the federal reserve system of the United States had done a great service to the world and was a deciding factor in winning the war for the Allies, was the statement made here to bankers representing the Toledo Clearing House Association by John Jacob Arnold of the Bank of Italy.

Mr. Arnold, who represents his institution in its foreign service in this country, said in part:

"Previous to the great war, European bankers looked upon the banking system of the United States as a rather incomplete affair; but since the establishment of the federal reserve system the completeness of your banking system is recognized by all the great bankers of the world. Especially are the London bankers appreciative of its make-up and results it has achieved since its beginning."

Mr. Arnold said he believed the United States is well on the way to permanent recovery from the effects of the war. He said the great need was production in the furnished countries of Europe. The vanquished should be sold raw materials and their manufactured articles bought in order for them to pay their debts, he declared, continuing that there can be no permanent business prosperity until foreign trade relations are on a firm basis.

LONDON STOCK

MARKET DISPLAYS

CAUTIONARY TONE

LONDON, April 27.—Caution was exercised in the making of commitments on the stock exchange here today, and the markets continued irregular.

In the oil department cheerfulness prevailed in some issues. Royal Dutch was 4 1/4%, Shell Transport 5%, and Mexican Eagle 3 1/2%.

The gilt-edged section was mixed but weaker. Demand-French loans dropped following Paris. Home rails were well supported and lost ground. Argentine rails were well maintained.

Unfavorable labor reports had an adverse effect on industrials. Hudson Bay was 6%.

The rubber division was inactive and inclined to sag, with the crude article. Kaffirs were not active but they were harder.

BEECH-NUT PACKING

STOCK IN DEMAND

Hornblower & Weeks, in conjunction with Blair & Co. and O'Brien, Potter & Co. have purchased 20,000 shares of common stock of the Beech-Nut Packing Company, which was offered and sold today, the issue having been heavily oversubscribed. The offering price was 39, and sales were made shortly after the opening at 41 1/2.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	1922	1921
Gross	\$18,614,749	\$16,217,399
Operating expenses	14,453,578	13,280,154
Net	4,161,171	2,937,245
Operating income	5,061,212	2,318,654
Three months:		
Gross	\$4,719,151	\$4,238,910
Operating expenses	3,160,453	2,837,152
Net	1,558,698	1,401,758
Operating income	1,676,443	1,235,584

PENNSYLVANIA

	1922	1921
Gross revenue	\$40,900,950	\$37,822,822
Net op income	10,130,353	7,777,536
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$129,023,775	\$126,546,143
Net op income	21,491,170	20,931,345

DECREASE.

ATLANTIC

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$18,624,115	\$17,769,021
Operating expenses	12,160,390	11,041,528
Net op income	6,463,725	6,727,493
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	45,705,825	40,011,741
Operating expenses	37,784,227	33,937,237
Net op income	7,921,598	6,074,504

ROCK ISLAND LINES

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$10,270,841	\$11,844,700
Operating expenses	3,137,481	3,234,449
Net op income	7,133,360	8,610,251
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	1,540,845	1,555,979
Gross income	1,587,530	1,596,339
Deductions	1,013,093	2,711,865
Balance of income	464,437	925,334

DECREASE.

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE

	1922	1921
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SLOVAKIA DEFINES
RUTHENIAN POLICY

Substantial Accord Exists on Program, It Is Said

LONDON, March 31 (Special Correspondence).—The following statement has been issued on the attitude of the Czechoslovak Government toward claims and demands made by representatives of political parties in Carpathian Ruthenia, which forms an autonomous area of the Czechoslovak republic:

"On the whole, the political parties in Carpathian Ruthenia are in agreement with the government program relating to affairs in that territory. The government has emphasized the economic significance of this program, in accordance with which the expenditure of Carpathian Ruthenia amounts to 391,506,470 crowns, apart from expenditure for the army and the working of the railways, which are not included in this budget. Preliminary revenues on the other hand, will yield 236,309,336 crowns, so that the deficit which the Czechoslovak Government will defray for Carpathian Ruthenia is 155,197,134 crowns. In addition, there is a further investment budget for Carpathian Ruthenia comprising the sum of 63,126,750 crowns, this bringing the total net outlay to 218,323,884 crowns. These data must not be overlooked in judging the question of autonomy for Carpathian Ruthenia.

To Hasten Agrarian Reform
"Agrarian reform will be accelerated. The Government attaches special importance to the question of pasture lands. The Government holds the view that colonization will be admissible only when the requirements of the local population have been satisfied. A reduction in taxes will be granted to the poorer inhabitants of districts seriously affected by the war. The Government will also attend to social welfare, hygienic measures and economic improvements.

"The Government has only noted the views of individual representatives of Ruthenian political parties with regard to the use of the local language for purposes of instruction in national (elementary) schools. The rights to elementary schools, guaranteed by the fundamental laws of the state, will be granted in future in the case of schools where the Government will apply the rule of proportionate distribution.

Democratic Ideals to Govern

"In the application of autonomy according to the provisions in the State constitution, the Government will be directed by democratic ideals. It will be possible to hold elections for the autonomous and self-governing bodies in Carpathian Ruthenia, as well as for the National Assembly, when the due preparations have been carried out by the political parties of Carpathian Ruthenia and the state authorities. The Government desires the elections to be held in accordance with the democratic ideals, and not according to the system prevailing under the former regime. It is also anxious for the elections to be held at the earliest possible opportunity. This matter will form the subject of negotiations between the Government and the constitutional authorities of the Czechoslovak Republic.

The question of frontiers between Carpathian Ruthenia and Slovakia will be settled by means of an agreement, which representatives of the parties concerned will arrive at.

"After having heard the opinion of the representatives of the political parties in Carpathian Ruthenia, the Government proposes to discuss tentatively, in some circles, the importance of the visit of King Albert to the King of Italy and to the Pope has been exaggerated. The visit, it must be remembered, is not a new manifestation of the policy of the new Pope, for it was to have taken place over a year ago. It was then postponed for various reasons. It undoubtedly shows that the official relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal are improving. The unofficial relations have been excellent ever since the present King came to the throne—but the formalities which still are considered necessary before a Roman Catholic monarch can visit the two palaces are looked upon as showing how tenaciously the Vatican still clings to the traditions of its temporal power.

SPAIN'S KING MAY PAY VISIT TO ROME LATER

ROME, April 4 (Special Correspondence).—It is understood the King of Spain, following the example of the King of the Belgians, may shortly pay an official visit to Rome. Incidentally, in some circles, the importance of the visit of King Albert to the King of Italy and to the Pope has been exaggerated. The visit, it must be remembered, is not a new manifestation of the policy of the new Pope, for it was to have taken place over a year ago. It was then postponed for various reasons. It undoubtedly shows that the official relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal are improving. The unofficial relations have been excellent ever since the present King came to the throne—but the formalities which still are considered necessary before a Roman Catholic monarch can visit the two palaces are looked upon as showing how tenaciously the Vatican still clings to the traditions of its temporal power.

FOR YOUNGER ITALIAN DEPUTIES
ROME, April 4 (Special Correspondence).—Within two or three days the age limit for Italian deputies will probably be reduced from 30 to 25, for at the last general election no fewer than 13 candidates under 30 years of age were successful and their right to sit in the Chamber at last is to be discussed. From the known attitude of the various parties there is little doubt the age limit will be reduced, but as several of the present 13 are Fascists, the Socialists and Populists will vote against the new law reducing the age limit being dated back to the last election.

This the 13, who have been obtrusively active in the Chamber for the last six months or so, may suddenly find its doors closed to them until their constituents have again given them their mandate.

Classified Advertisements

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET
TO LET for summer, 6225 beautiful home, 1000 sq. ft., 10 rooms, bath, garage, swimming pool, tennis court, and large lawn. Call Haymarket 4333.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Semi-detached bungalow, 1100 sq. ft., 10 rooms, bath, garage, swimming pool, tennis court, and large lawn. Call Haymarket 4333.

WANTED
MIDDLE-AGED woman, capable of doing house or apartment, New York City, during summer months; privilege to use two rooms, bath, and kitchen. Call Haymarket 4333.

WANTED
WANTED—A postage stamp collection or accumulation of stamps. J. S. WOOTY, 703 West 17th St., New York City.

ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

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PALMER LAKE
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Cottages Among the Pines

Located in the cool mountain—modern summer cottages, hot and cold water, bath, central heating, fruit trees, etc. Call Haymarket 4333.

LAKE FRONT

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120 acres unimproved; convenient to station in fruit belt, health and resort section of central western Michigan at 22000. Call Haymarket 4333.

FOR SALE

NEW ROCHESTER, 113 Centre Avenue

Newly decorated house, 11 rooms, 4 baths, sleeping porch, large garage, living quarters above, ready for occupancy; can be occupied any time. Address owner, W. T. KNIGHT, 25 East 25th St., New York City.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

FOR RENT, FURNISHED

Quaker Hill, Conn., three miles north of New London, seven-room cottage situated on Belle Cove shore, Lake-Harvard, Lake Umbagog, can be leased fully furnished from May 15 to Sept. 15, house comes all conveniences, electric lights, dishes, linen; rent \$400 for season. Write H. C. BROWN, 18th St. and Broadway, Providence, R. I.

FURNISHED APARTMENT for rent from May 15 to Sept. 15, light and airy, all light and heat, central heating, electric lights, dishes, linen; rent \$400 for season. Write H. C. BROWN, 18th St. and Broadway, Providence, R. I.

SLEET FURNISHED from June 15 to Sept. 15, light and airy, all light and heat, central heating, electric lights, dishes, linen; rent \$400 for season. Write H. C. BROWN, 18th St. and Broadway, Providence, R. I.

SIX-ROOM apartment; suitable; desirable location; lease Oct. 1; rent \$30.00; modern furniture. Call Haymarket 4333.

IRVING PLACE, 50, New York City—Furnished apartment, May to October; rooms, kitchen, bath, and all conveniences. Rent \$400 for season. Write H. C. BROWN, 18th St. and Broadway, Providence, R. I.

WILL share large room, kitchenette, plans; also room for one or two, Schuyler 4445.

TWO and three-room apartment, kitchenette, bath, phone; \$75 and \$150. LIVINGSTON, Schuyler 4445.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

COUPLE have exceptionally clean, well-furnished room, central heating, electric lights, dishes, linen; rent \$400 for season. Write H. C. BROWN, 18th St. and Broadway, Providence, R. I.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

BOARD WANTED

Home in the country by a lady needing authority; could pay \$50 per month. Address Mrs. J. L. WOODMAN, 18th St. and Broadway, Providence, R. I.

YOUNG man desiring of securing spacious room, central heating, electric lights, dishes, linen; rent \$400 for season. Write H. C. BROWN, 18th St. and Broadway, Providence, R. I.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

WOMAN desires place in country for rent and study; could pay \$50 per month. Address Mrs. J. L. WOODMAN, 18th St. and Broadway, Providence, R. I.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WISH to form connections in a manufacturing business on a partnership basis; have had 25 yrs. experience in manufacturing of railroad track material, also ball bearings and accessories; also have experience in the manufacture of particular in first letter. K-43, 1408 McCormick Rd., Chicago.

CONSTRUCTION and first mortgage money wanted by young man in business. Address: 18th St. and Broadway, Providence, R. I.

HELP WANTED

MEN and women to take orders for new 3c and 5c vending machines; please state terms, salary, etc.; state salary wanted; send references. HARRICK SALON CO., 438 W. End, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Couple to work on small ranch; man for general farming and cow; woman for cooking and housework. Box 10, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, good cook, for two adults; country; new house, telephone—Vanderbilt 8854, 5 to 8 P. M., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

NEW YORK newspaper photographer, professional, skilled in photographing of all orders on short notice; please write; satisfactory compensation; ref. required. Call Haymarket 4333.

PIANO TUNER WANTED

Reliable piano tuner and repairer; one who can assist as salesman when required; good chance for advancement. Address J. A. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORK wanted by the day by an experienced, best references. NEW YORK CITY. HARRICK SALON CO., 438 W. End, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG LADY seeks office position, country hotel, repair outfit, Box G-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED kindergarten teacher wishes position for coming summer months. Box 14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

From Puppet Show to Painter

WHEN the nineteenth century was well on its way and plodding steadily toward the completion of its first half, the good people in the village of Réus, a little town in the Province of Tarragon, Spain, included among their meager amusements a puppet show of Punch and Judy, run by a cross-looking man and his little boy Mariano. Mariano's full name was Mariano José María-Bernardo Fortuny y Carbo; but, as that was altogether too grand a name for a boy who did not possess a decent shirt or a pair of trousers which were not full of holes, every one promptly forgot his elaborate surname and called him just Mariano.

The Punch and Judy show was in a little blue wagon set up at the various country fairs; and, while Mariano's father manipulated the puppets and made the knavish and boastful Punch rail at the shrill-voiced Judy, little Mariano turned a wheezy hand organ or collected coppers in a desecrated tambourine. When they were not playing at fairs, the town people of Réus had an opportunity to see the show. This they accepted gladly, laughing loudly at Punch's knavish tricks and sympathizing with poor Judy in all she had to suffer; but, when it came time for Mariano to play the tambourine, they had a fashion of always remembering something important to do at home, so it was only at fair time that the Fortuny family earned anything at all. Beside the wagon and the hand organ was a great yellow dog, Mariano's faithful companion. When they traveled the blue wagon was hitched to the dog, and at night the dog's hairy coat formed Mariano's pillow, for they never went near an inn, being content to crawl in any place affording a shelter.

Alone With the Yellow Dog
Then, one day, Mariano was left alone with the blue wagon and the yellow dog. They were back at Réus when this occurred, and Mariano was still very, very small. He was far too little to slip his fingers in the garments of the puppets and make them perform, and his childish treble was but a poor imitation of his father's husky voice. While he was wondering what to do and how to make the puppets continue their funny antics, an officer came along and took the puppets, hand organ, and little blue wagon to pay some family debts, and Mariano had only the yellow dog, who gazed solemnly up, or rather down, at him and showed his love and devotion in his expressive eyes and thumping tail. There seemed no place for Mariano, for no one was anxious to house and care for the tiny, unkempt boy. At last, some one thought of the old war worker who lived in the tall, old tenement at the other end of the village. He, too, was all alone and perhaps he could run errands for him and help him with his work. Some believed that he was really Mariano's grandfather, who would have nothing to do with a son that spent his time at country fairs and made his living by means of a puppet-show; but, whether he was really Mariano's grandfather or not, he received the boy gladly, bid him warm his hands at the charcoal fire in the brazer and assigned him a comfortable bed of straw and a good, warm blanket.

The grandfather made little plaster and waxen casts, sometimes figures, sometimes fruit and flowers, and these he taught Mariano to color. Mariano made the oranges very yellow and the cheeks of his figures very red, for he loved brilliant colors; and, in later years, when he became a great artist and painted wonderful scenes of oriental life, full of warmth and splendor, he must often have thought of how he used to apply these same warm colors to his little casts, in the big room of the old tenement, up four flights of rickety stairs.

Beginning to Draw and Paint
Mariano began to draw, as well as to paint, and his fellow students in the little village school recall how he used to fill his books with pictures, drawn on every available spot of unprinted paper. When he was nine, he entered a public course in drawing, lately established at Réus. To spare the time for this, he painted his casts at night. An amateur artist of the town, Domingo Soberano, noticed his work and invited him to come to his house daily and work with him. He was lighted, Mariano accepted, and for several years spent a portion of each day painting under Soberano's direction. This took more time, but he was now painting his casts in such a lifelike manner that his grandfather received more money for them.

The Opportunities That War Brought
When war broke out between Spain and Morocco, in 1860, the opportunity was given Fortuny to go in the suite of General Prim, as his secretary. His two years in Rome had just expired and Fortuny accepted with joy. It was not long before General Prim said that the young artist had too much talent to waste in acting as a secretary, so he obtained a new aide and promoted Fortuny to the post of messenger. It was his opportunity to become acquainted with the fascinating, picturesque life of the Moors. Fortuny sketched furiously, and said that the war would end. He filled his books with sketches of Arab horsemen, veiled women, curiously wrought arms, dark, cavern-like interiors and long stretches of dazzling white sand. When he returned to Rome he carried with him the memory of the brilliancy of outdoor oriental color, and from that time on, in all his painting, he tried for the qualities of brilliant, sparkling color.

work engulfed his life to such an extent that one does not hear much of his doings outside of his work. After painting all day in his studio, he could generally be found at night, while his wife was busily entertaining, off in some corner, working out sketches with pencil and paper for some future painting. His work was deceptive, for while it was light and gay and seemingly spontaneous, it was in reality the result of constant effort and practice.

One reason why Fortuny's work is now so comparatively little known is that it was snapped up by dealers and connoisseurs, sometimes before the paint was quite dry on the canvas, so that the general public had little opportunity of becoming acquainted with it. It is, indeed, good to know that one of his greatest pictures, "The Battle of Wad Ras," which he was commissioned to paint by the City of Barcelona, to commemorate the victory of General Prim, in the short campaign where Fortuny caught his first glimpse of the true Eastern life, now hangs, highly prized and lovingly regarded, on the wall of the Parliament House at Barcelona; for, as one disapproving of the old saying: "A prophet is not with-out honor save in his own country."

Fortuny's Career
Fortuny's work was now becoming much sought, and when he went to Paris, toward the end of 1869, he was warmly welcomed even by those who were his rivals, Meissonier and Gérôme. It was one of the beautiful

things about Fortuny that he never seemed to evoke jealousy or to be jealous of the work of others. On his visit to England he was warmly received by the great English painter, Millais. When in London Fortuny was anxious to see Madame Tussaud's famous collection of wax works, and some of them may seem to have quite an alarming appearance, they are really perfectly harmless in every way. Some of the earliest of the many different sorts of dragonflies are already on the wing, and you may see them flying rapidly to and fro, along the woodland paths and watersides, settling sometimes to rest on an outstretched twig, or on the rushes beside the stream. This is a splendid opportunity to study their wonderful forms and colors; and, since you need have no hesitation, you can approach



How Large the House Looked as They Approached It

Dragonflies

Dragonflies are some of the largest and most beautiful of all English insects, yet, though they have been given a rather alarming name, and some of them may seem to have quite an alarming appearance, they are really perfectly harmless in every way. Some of the earliest of the many different sorts of dragonflies are already on the wing, and you may see them flying rapidly to and fro, along the woodland paths and watersides, settling sometimes to rest on an outstretched twig, or on the rushes beside the stream. This is a splendid opportunity to study their wonderful forms and colors; and, since you need have no hesitation, you can approach



How Large the House Looked as They Approached It

The Crab Apple

ONCE upon a time there was a crab apple tree, and on the very topmost branch, what do you think? A little crab apple. So tiny was he that you could scarcely have seen him, as he lay curled up beneath his dainty little baby frock of pink and white petals; but there he was, nevertheless, rocking gently to and fro on the bosom of the wind, growing bigger and rounder with every sunrise.

So fast did the little apple grow that it was not many days before Mother Wind decided he was too big to be dressed in baby clothes any longer; so one fine spring morning, if you had been there, to see, you would have found our baby nursing himself for the first time in a brand new green smock which fitted him so closely you would almost have said it was part of him. He was very pleased, indeed, with his new clothes and smiled all over his little face, as Mother Wind turned him round and round to show to all her friends. The leaves, too, who lived all about him, were glad to see how nice he looked, and told him so in soft, rustling voices which woke the birds into song and started the grasshoppers and crickets a-chirruping, till all the air was full of happiness.

Beginning a Wonderful Time
That morning was the beginning of a wonderful time for our little apple. Each day he woke to find a breakfast of pearly dew waiting beside him, and whenever he needed a bath, Mother Wind would call on any clouds that were passing and ask them to spare him a little of their rain. After the bath, the sun would make a towel of his warm beams and wrap the little apple up in them, while Mother Wind set him dancing merrily in and out of the leaves till he was dry again. It was a very polite little apple; he always made the sun and the clouds and Mother Wind a little bow to thank them for their kindness. Indeed, that was his usual way of saying "Thank you"; and, as he had so very many things to be grateful about, he was really kept quite busy, making absolutely certain that none of them had been forgotten.

In Primrose Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
When willow catkins change to gold from silvery gray, and leaves unfold on coppice trees, round mossy stumps and hazel bushes gleam fair clumps of primroses with fragrance filled. Each morn' fresh from dew distilled. Year after year they spread and spread. Until the wood seems carpeted With green and gold. There squirrels play. And children making holiday Their quaint rush-woven baskets bring. Happy to go a-primrosing. Around them, on the grass displayed, Their treasures from the primrose glade. At midday in a sheltered nook Of sunlit dell, or by the brook They rest, and with the birds share The fragments of their simple fare.

The Art of Paper Making

The art of paper making is said to have been invented in China, in the second century, B. C. And, interestingly enough, after all these years the Chinese are still said to make the finest paper in the world. The Arabs learned the art in Samarkand (can you locate it?) and have kept the process a secret as long as they could. Of course, you know that the wasps of the insect world were paper makers long before human beings learned how. Perhaps it was the wasp that taught

Mrs. Dumpty

IT WAS the first day of winter; that is, the first day that really feels chilly enough to want a fire, and the sight of it makes you think of the cozy times to come, that you'd forgotten all about during the summer. Mary was thinking it over, in front of the first fire in the nursery, stowed away in the big armchair, with Teddy on her lap and the kitten on the rug at her feet, and the flickering flames lighting up the little Nursery Rhyme Children chasing each other on the dodo all round the room. It also flickered through one of the upper windows of the Big Doll's House in the corner, lighting up the back of Mrs. Dumpty as she stooped over a cot—probably putting—and she was actually moving round the cot to tuck the bed-clothes in on the other side. Then she disappeared, and presently reappeared at the front door and started to walk toward Mary; and the funny part was, that the nearer she got, the bigger she became, so, by the time she had reached the armchair, she was nearly the size of Mary's own mother.

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The Story of a Lazy Dog

BROWNIE, a young cocker spaniel, was all that one could wish as to looks. When she came to live with the Masons, she brought great pleasure into the home. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Mason, there were the children, Alec, Forbes and Charlotte. The five Masons, the gardener and the two maids formed an admiring circle around Brownie, as she was lifted out of her crate and put down on the veranda.

And not only was Brownie very pretty, with her silky coat that was soft and glossy, but she was affectionate and always sweet tempered. It was not until she had been a member of the Mason household fully two weeks, that it was discovered that Brownie was stupid.

Mr. Mason watched Alec, when he tried to teach Brownie a simple trick. The Mason children knew that one always must be kindly, firm, and very patient to train a dog. Alec had taught dogs before the usual tricks, such as sitting on their hind legs, lying down very still and so on, and he was now teaching her to catch peanuts tossed into the air, and going after a stick or ball that had been thrown. Alec had an abundance of patience, too, and persistency and much affection, but none of it seemed of any avail. Brownie simply would not learn. Instead, in spite of all coaxing, persuasion and promises, she remained unmoved, merely looking at Alec out of her lovely, soft eyes, and refusing to stir.

It's no use, son, Alec's father said at last. "Brownie is stupid. Better give it up."

Not a dull dog, after all! Alec did give it up, and after both the other children had tried, with the same result, it was agreed to let Brownie go without further attempts to make her an accomplished doggie.

admirer audience before Toto, she was seen to give an appealing look toward Charlotte—always her favorite—and then disappear. She came back very shortly, dragging a trailing, feathery bit of broken fern from the garden. This she laid solemnly at Charlotte's feet, and waited. Charlotte, however, was busy and did not notice, but Alec's alert eyes saw this bit of acting and the purpose back of it. Then, a little clumsily but very energetically, Brownie rolled over and over, in order to attract Charlotte's attention. Of course, it did attract not only Charlotte's notice, but the notice of the others as well, as Brownie was petted and encouraged to repeat her newly acquired talent. The next day, when some callers came, during an hour when Aunt Roberta and Toto were not at home, Brownie created quite a stir. For, hardly had the guests seated themselves when Brownie, without even being spoken to, sat upon her hind legs and drooped her soft, brown paws in a most beseeching manner. The family and callers literally swooped down on Brownie, petting her and praising her to her heart's content.

After Aunt Roberta and Toto had returned to their own home, Brownie continued to perform her tricks; and, one day when the children were discussing her sudden development into a doggie of attainments, Alec concluded with:

"You know, we were all mistaken about Brownie in thinking she was stupid. She wasn't stupid at all. She was just plain lazy. Then, when Toto came, she grew ashamed. And she was so uncomfortable over being lazy that she set, to all of her own accord, and learned those tricks by herself. Some dog she is now, isn't she?"

And Brownie, at this flattering comment, rose up, and rolled over three times before settling down for her afternoon nap.

Cocoa in a Cracked Cup
"Now," said Mrs. Dumpty, "we'll make a cup of cocoa. If you don't mind a cracked cup." She bustled into the kitchen, while Mary sat down on one of the little, fret-work chairs and looked round with great interest. How much prettier the furniture looked from the inside; even the little pots of rag flowers that Mary had bought that morning, seemed to bloom and scent the room.

Then back waddled Mrs. Dumpty with the cocoa on a bright tin tray, which she deposited on a little lead table with a view printed on the top. "There!" she said, fitting herself into a gaily patterned armchair, "now we'll have a cosy chat. I have often

wanted to thank you, my dear, for making me a little sitting-room so pretty. I do appreciate the lovely pots of flowers you brought the other day—those little things do count for so much. There's one thing, however, I've made up my mind to ask you to do, to make it quite complete—but, if it's too much, say so at once." She put her head on one side, and—there, on one side as it would go on her fat neck—with a questioning look.

"Tell me, Mrs. Dumpty," said Mary eagerly, "I'll do it for you if I possibly can."

"Well, that's nice of you, dearie. The fact is, you see, I'm a bit old-fashioned, and I would like the walls papered with rosebuds. I would look so much more cheerful. Do you think you could manage it?"

Busy With Household Duties
Now, as Mary watched her in the fire-light, she seemed to be bustling round over her household duties;—it really looked as if she were plumping the pillows—and she was actually moving round the cot to tuck the bed-clothes in on the other side.

Then she disappeared, and presently reappeared at the front door and started to walk toward Mary; and the funny part was, that the nearer she got, the bigger she became, so, by the time she had reached the armchair, she was nearly the size of Mary's own mother.

"Well, dearie," she said, patting the little girl's hand with her stiff pink fingers, "winter's come again. How cosy it is!"

Mary nodded. "Have you put the children to bed?" she asked eagerly.

"All fast asleep," replied Mrs. Dumpty, proudly. "It doesn't take long, when you know how to manage them. I came to ask if you would come over for a cup of cocoa and a chat?"

Would she? Who could resist Mrs. Dumpty's smile. Slipping out of the chair, she put her fingers into the fat padded ones, and trotted by her side toward the house.

How large the house looked as they approached it, and how Chip, the pup, who really belonged to Mr. Noah, capered on his little wooden legs at the sight of them. They went through the front door (which was Mary's great pride, it opened separately) and into the little sitting room.

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"Why, of course, I could!" cried Mary. "Tomorrow I'll ask Mummy for some paper—but I expect the roses will be rather big."

"Goodness me! That won't matter a bit—the brighter!" said Mrs. Dumpty cheerily. "I'd be so obliged to you. Now would you like to take a peep at the children, while they're asleep?"

Washing Up Afterwards
Indeed Mary would, but, first, she must help Mrs. Dumpty wash the cups. So into the kitchen they went, and heated water over the tin range with its shiny pots and pans, and washed up in the cardboard bowl, which, strange to say, held water beautifully. Then, when the cups were put back on the dresser, and their aprons taken off, they crept upstairs to the bedroom.

What a pretty little room it was! How clean the curtains looked, and how soft the little pillows—stuffed with fur from the kitten after her morning brush! Mrs. Dumpty moved softly about, patting a counterpane here and tucking in a blanket there, while Mary looked with awe at all the children she had gathered from various shops and stores—some stuffed with sawdust, others of china, one or two of wood—and all beloved.

"Do they give you much trouble?" he asked softly, "or are they always good?"

"Bless you, no!" whispered Mrs. Dumpty. "They lead me quite a dance sometimes. You see little Tim there—he lost his hair by falling head first in your paint-water pot, which, of course, melted the glue. And only yesterday he left one of his legs behind on a nail sticking out of the house front—which, by the way, dearie, I wish you'd see to, for as long as it's there he's sure to get caught on it, and as the kitten chewed off half of one of his arms a week ago, he really can't afford to lose any more limbs—but bless his little heart, nothing like that ever worried him."

"That's Nesta next to him; she's a real good girl, only her joints scroop so—which rather disturbs the others at night. Millie, there, is a dear. She takes up rather a lot of room in bed, so I put her in with Peggie, who's thin enough to balance it. Goodness me! What's that?"

The Visit Is Interrupted
That was a hurried knocking at the front door, so Mrs. Dumpty hastily arranged her cap in the polished tin mirror and peeped out of the window.

"My dear!" she exclaimed, drawing in her head again, "it's your Teddy, who you left in the armchair, and he says he can hear Nurse coming along the passage. You'll have to go at once; I'll never do for her to find you here! Oh, dear, oh, dear!" Seizing Mary's hand, she hurried her down the rickety stairs to where Teddy was waiting. "Give her a big kiss, and shoved them off."

How they ran! She clung to Teddy's furry paw, and shut her eyes. The footstep got nearer, and just as they reached the door she lost her grip of Teddy.

"Miaow!" cried Teddy. What a funny thing to say.

The next moment, Nurse was in the room.

"Poor Pussy!" she said, "you dropped Teddy right on to her."

"No," said Mary, picking him up, "he must have tripped over her in his hurry. I ought to have warned him that she was right in the way."


Slipping out of the chair, she crossed over to the Doll's House, and peeped in at the window.

"Thank you for having me, Mrs. Dumpty, dear!" she whispered. And Mrs. Dumpty smiled back her comfortable smile.

The Blessings of Today

BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Problem of Constantinople

THE question of the future of Constantinople has been a matter of anxious concern to thoughtful men ever since the city was occupied by allied troops in October, 1918. The general sentiment of the civilized world undoubtedly was that the city ought to be taken away from the Turks, and vested in some international authority, which should also be intrusted with the guardianship of the Strait. People felt that the Turks, by their barbarous massacres of the Armenians and their wanton entry into the war on the side of the Central Empires, had forfeited their title to a city which they had captured by force in 1453. The Turks, too, were only a minority, though the largest minority, in the city. And they felt, too, that the freedom of the Strait to the commerce of all nations was so clearly a matter of general international concern that it would be inadvisable to leave Constantinople in the control of any single power.

But when the Allies came to consider the question great difficulties began to appear. Constantinople was a large and troublesome town of over 1,000,000 inhabitants, greatly given over to religious and political strife among themselves. Order could not be assured without a very considerable military force. The Allies had to maintain there several divisions. Who was to pay for these? Nobody seemed very anxious to assume a permanent liability of this kind. The political difficulty was even more formidable. Constantinople was a diplomatic and strategic point of the greatest importance. For centuries the great European powers had sought in turn to dominate the gateway to central Asia. They were reluctant to abandon their dream in a moment. Then Russia, which was most nearly concerned, could not be consulted. She was in the throes of the Bolshevik experiment. Yet a decision to which she was not a voluntary adherent would clearly be but temporary.

Then, again, it became clear that a great deal would depend upon the attitude which the Turks themselves were going to take. It did not seem likely that they would willingly acquiesce in losing the city which had been their capital for 450 years. But unless they did so acquiesce, the military force which the powers would have to maintain along the Strait would evidently have to be very largely increased. The attitude of the Turks, the most militaristic race in the world, was clearly going to depend upon the unity and resolution of the greater powers. Unfortunately both were very doubtful.

Great Britain originally proposed that Constantinople, the Strait, and the whole of Asia Minor, including Armenia, should be handed over to the United States of America to dispose of as she thought fit. France, however, and Italy, were averse to abandoning their own positions, and it soon became obvious that so far from accepting a mandate over this area, the United States was determined to assume no responsibility even for a general international control. Then it was considered whether any lesser power could be intrusted with the duty as the mandatory, with the assistance of the bigger powers. Greece was the only possible candidate. But not only were most of the European powers averse to giving her the mandate, the wisest leaders of the Greeks themselves were against assuming a burden which it was manifestly beyond Greece's capacity to bear.

The longer the delay, the stronger and more confident became the Turks. Not only did they organize the growing national movement in Anatolia itself, and exploit the growing dissension among the powers—in order to put pressure on Great Britain, they encouraged in every way the pan-Islamic sentiment in India, Arabia and central Asia. It eventually became clear that, with the United States and Russia both out of the picture, the rest of the powers were not in a position to provide permanently the military strength necessary to hold Constantinople both against internal disorder and external Turkish attack, whether Constantinople were handed over to the League of Nations, or kept by the Allies themselves. Then another consideration came to the front. If, as was now manifest, the Turks were going to recover some of their old strength, how were the Christian minorities inside Anatolia to be protected, so long as the capital of Turkey was at Angora? It would manifestly be much easier to prevent massacres and atrocities if the Turkish Government were to be situated at Constantinople, under the guns of the allied fleets.

So, in the event, for all these reasons, it was decided in the draft treaty of Sèvres, to leave Constantinople to the Turk, while demilitarizing the Strait, and putting it under the control of an international commission.

During the last few months, however, the position has become worse. The signing of the separate treaty of Angora by the French has still further weakened the Allies and heartened the intransigence of the Turks. According to the last proposals of the allied foreign ministers, Turkey is to be given a hinterland on the European side, behind Constantinople, and the guarantees for the freedom of the Strait seem to have been whittled away. And meanwhile the condition of Constantinople, crowded with the ex-functionaries of the old Turkish Empire, with Russian refugees, and the troops of the Allies, and deprived of any territory from which to draw supplies, is said to beggar description.

It is earnestly to be trusted that a halt will soon be called to the process of retreating before the Turk, and a final settlement made. It is quite possible that Turkey should be given full freedom in that territory where the Turkish people have long been in a majority. But the Turks have for centuries shown, by their record, that they are not qualified to govern other peoples. Moreover, the freedom of the Strait is not primarily a Turkish

interest at all. The control of one of the most important and the most contentious international highways in the world ought clearly to be kept in the hands of somebody better fitted to be a trustee for mankind than the power which closed it in the face of civilization in 1914, and thereby probably prolonged the war by at least two years.

The root causes of the confusion and delay have throughout been two things. First, jealousy between the powers. Second, failure of all the powers, including the United States, to recognize that the freedom of the Strait is not a European question, but a world question. When these two obstacles are removed, the Turk will no longer be able to profit by playing the powers off against one another, and a problem which has baffled Europe, and which for centuries has been a fruitful source of war, will be settled once and for all.

VETERANS of the Union and veterans of the Confederacy are joining hands today in a notable observance.

"Let Us Have Peace!"

It is the centenary of the man who, after winning what was in many respects the most bitter war of history until that time, sheathed his sword and said to victors and to defeated alike: "Let us have peace!" Soldiers who wore the blue and soldiers who wore the gray are standing shoulder to shoulder at the unveiling of the national monument to Ulysses S. Grant today, largely because of the mental attitude which he displayed when he said, after the surrender of brave Lee: "Let us have peace!"

In the period when Grant uttered those words there could have been no question—and there was no question—as to which side had won the war. Grant at the front and Lincoln at Washington had won the most decisive triumph of arms in the history of warfare. Yet, at the moment when that victory was theirs, Lincoln and Grant turned their backs upon the past. They turned their faces to the future with a single thought. That thought was not of punishment, not of reprisal, not of reparations or of impositions. It was a thought solely of repairing the damage done, of rebuilding ruined homes and wrecked industries.

It was a tremendous task that confronted these two men of history. They addressed themselves to the reunification of a country split asunder. They devoted themselves to that task with sincerity, hope, and faith. How well they succeeded is a matter of indelible record. Thirty-three years after Grant upon the battlefield and Lincoln in the political councils of the Nation had enunciated their policy of reconciliation, the sectional line, drawn by unsheathed swords had been obliterated. North and South, with equal loyalty and equal ardor, were fighting for a common cause. Men who had fought under Lee were commanding the troops of the common country. One of the redeeming features of the Spanish-American war was the demonstration of a united country which it furnished to the world. And it took the world by surprise.

This happy reunion of a people rent asunder by a fratricidal war was the result, in a great measure, of the policy indicated by Grant's heartfelt words: "Let us have peace!" And the Nation has had peace—inviolable and inviolate peace, the peace that quite passed the understanding of some foreign critics, who confidently expected that the old line of cleavage would reappear at the issuance of marching orders to the United States Army in the war with Spain.

The observance in Botanic Garden, in Washington, today, inevitably emphasizes the situation at the end of another great war, the greatest that ever has been fought. How far has the work of reconciliation gone on in a world rent asunder by that conflict? Was the phrase, "Let us have peace!" heard from the lips of the conquering generals? How far has the work of restoring the balance of the world progressed?

Is the war over, or are we, three years and a half after the war upon the battlefields of Europe, witnessing the fighting of another war—a war for advantage, a war for territory, a war for domination, a war for balance of power and high considerations of state? What is being done at Genoa, toward which the hearts and thoughts of the world turned with hope and eager expectation? Is a belated peace being negotiated at Genoa, or are new cleavages and new elements of disruption developing there? Are we on the eve of a new division of nations, a new super-balance of power, as the result of negotiations at Genoa?

Such questions crowd themselves upon millions on both sides of the Atlantic as the reports of the proceedings at Genoa are published day after day. To Americans who appreciate the magnitude of the task of reconciliation performed by Lincoln and Grant would naturally occur the query: What would Grant, what would Lincoln, be doing at Genoa if he were there during these fateful days?

If either Grant or Lincoln were at Genoa, what would be his attitude on the matter of reparations, on the German-Russian Treaty, on the agreement that has restored Turkish power over the lives of the survivors of the Armenian people? Would Grant be planning new armaments to meet a foe, new invasions to enforce treaties or demands? Or would he be bending his energies to the restoration of the world? Would Lincoln be sounding new alarms and creating new cleavages, or would he be consecrating himself to the healing of wounds and the restoration of suffering peoples?

On the day when a united people are paying tribute to the memory of the great man who at the end of a long and destructive war restored the sword to its scabbard and said fervently, "Let us have peace!" Americans may be pardoned for asking those questions, and for wondering if the methods of Ulysses S. Grant and Abraham Lincoln would not make the task of Genoa easier, less baffling, and more amenable to treatment that would conduce to the happiness of our own generation and many generations yet to come.

THE present outbreak in China of troop movements, proclamations, cutting of communications and other concomitants of another characteristic season of Chinese civil strife, need not be taken too seriously by China's friends. In the first place, it has been anticipated. For a long time it has been apparent that several men think they alone have been given a personal mandate to "unify" China. These men are soldiers and they have armies of between 70,000 and 90,000 men on which to flesh their ever verdant ambitions. None of them has any higher aim than to make himself master of certain constant sources of revenue and of the power therefrom derived. The two most eminent, Chang Tso-lin, the Japanophile Governor of Manchuria, and Wu Pei-fu, who has posed as a liberal, seem to be prepared to continue in their rôle of adversaries and rivals, and it may be that the consequences of their strife will lead to considerable combat. It is more likely that it will lead to rioting and looting, and to the upsetting of China's internal commerce, rather than to any regular fighting, as Chinese soldiers in civil strife are great destroyers of almost everything except each other.

That Chang Tso-lin should take steps to occupy Peking was inevitable. It will not decide the issue, for the possession of constitutional authority means nothing to either side. Strictly speaking, President Hsu Shih-chang is an unconstitutional incumbent himself of the highest office in that land. He was appointed by a body, called by the Constitutionalist Party the "bogus Parliament," which possessed no national mandate for the election of a president, and whose constituency appears nowhere in any Chinese written Constitution. The whole Peking Government is vitiated by this illegality, though it has been recognized by the foreign powers through pure inertia and opportunism. So attempts by Northern tuchuns to "unify" China can hardly be taken seriously, whether it is done from the capital or from Chang's stronghold at Mukden. The contenders are rival tyrants and usurpers, nothing more, and the fact that another presidential election in China is due in about eighteen months furnishes the principal reason for their anxiety to make good their hold on all the strategic ground.

It should not be too hastily assumed that the connection of Dr. Sun Yat-sen with the cause of Chang Tso-lin is to Dr. Sun's discredit. That connection was sealed by a series of secret conferences last month between the Mukden tuchun and young C. C. Wu, Dr. Wu Ting-fang's able son, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Canton Government. Nobody knows how close an agreement was come to, or to what extent confidential relations were established between Mukden and Canton. The capacity of Chinese political leaders for compromise between what would seem to be the more irreconcilable characters never fails to surprise foreign observers. In previous negotiations of this kind, however, Dr. Sun has come off none too well. He has always admitted that it was a capital blunder on his part, in 1912, to surrender the presidency to the subtle and unscrupulous Yuan Shih-k'ai, yet the negotiations, as now, seemed to be a perfectly proper experiment in mediation.

This time, of course, Dr. Sun risks very little by talking with Chang. The Canton Government has survived long enough to be a factor Northern militarists must reckon with; it is, in fact, the indissoluble lump of liberalism they cannot unify in their system of things. Most likely the Mukden conference settled the terms on which the Canton Government would help Peking govern China. That Peking should ask for this aid, and that Canton should discuss the terms on which it should be given, constitute an event toward China's consolidation of much greater significance than many troop movements.

Meanwhile the ablest of the southern leaders, C. T. Wang, who made such a fine record at the Paris Conference, has been hard at work for some weeks at one of the most constructive tasks in the gift of the Peking Government, that of director-general of restoration affairs in Shantung. The fear prevailed for some time that one of the several ex-premiers of the Northern régime was to be given this post, but someone, presumably the realistically-minded Foreign Minister, W. W. Yen, insisted on this eminently fitting appointment, and consequently China opposes to the astute Japanese delegates who are to work out the many delicate details involved in the Shantung question a thoroughly competent leader of the best type of her national life. If such wise compromises dictate the reorganization of the Peking Government demanded by Chang, China's civil strife will not last long.

EVERY vacation season brings its new problems, emphasized by the desire to devote the few days or the few weeks to something more purposeful and profitable than mere idleness and the useless expenditure of money set apart for the occasion. The enthusiastic vacationist does not make plans which permit the spending of the allotted period in idleness, for the lesson has been quite generally learned that inaction, mental or physical, whether enforced or sought, affords no real recreation, no matter how strenuous may have been the pursuits followed throughout the preceding months. Greater pleasures are found in activity in the open places, either on the road, in camp, or on river or lake.

The inclination may be to lose sight of the fact that these modern times which all regard as so marvelous and progressive in their influence upon industry, business, and commerce, have wrought equally wonderful changes in the manner of play, travel, and other vacation pursuits. The automobile has, of course, been the most important single factor in this metamorphosis. It has made possible little journeys and big journeys which could have been hardly more than dreamed of a few years ago. It has opened the geography of the United States, and perhaps the geography of European countries, to the casual tourist. It has made it possible, within the period of an

Civil Strife in China

Vacation Tourists

ordinary fortnight's vacation, to travel hundreds of miles at no very great expense. By this method the people of the east and west, north and south in the United States have become neighbors, and consequently better friends. New beauties have been found and new bonds formed. The vacation ground has been wonderfully enlarged and has become vastly more interesting.

It is commendable that among the people of the various sections of the United States, at least, there is no apparent selfish rivalry in the effort to attract the vacation tourists. Of course there is, everywhere, that commendable local pride and the conviction that nowhere are there to be found the beauties which exist in such great profusion in one's own country or neighborhood. And it is because of this neighborhood loyalty, which, after all, is a better term than local pride, that the people of New England "put on" their "company manners," that they may properly welcome and sufficiently impress the tourists from the middle west and the far west, who come on what to them are real journeys of discovery. For it may be said that New England is still an undiscovered country, so far as her neighbors are concerned. More and more of them are making the pilgrimage from year to year, and these carry back, no doubt, tales of the quaint and rugged beauties of the lakes and hills and picturesque paths and highways "down east."

But it is a fair interchange, after all, for the New Englanders themselves are coming to be adventurers and pioneers, at least during the brief vacation periods. As the state and national highways become more and more inviting, these excursions into lands heretofore believed to be in the "far west" are being extended. The ultimate goal, of course, is the Pacific, just as the Atlantic marks the end of the trail for the somewhat more courageous and more traveled tourists from California and the far northwest. The results, already apparent, are a better understanding and a more generous tolerance of the aims and ambitions of the people everywhere. The method marks a long step in social and material progress from the days of the ox team and the covered emigrant wagon, and even from those much later days when the first railroad trains carried the courageous New Englanders out into Illinois and Wisconsin, almost beyond the boundaries of civilization.

Editorial Notes

INSTEAD of written symbols, which at best can be only approximate, phonograph records are now used by the Linguistic Survey of India for preserving the native tongues, some of which have never been put on paper. Rubber discs will be the future Rosetta stones. Thirty-eight records have been taken in Burma, twenty-five in Bombay, thirty in Bihar and Orissa, and thirty-seven in the Central Provinces. Sets of these records are being deposited in the British university libraries, at the London School of Oriental Studies, in the British Museum, and at the Institut de France in Paris. The vacuum tube, which now makes radio conversation possible by enlarging sound, may make it possible before long to record court proceedings mechanically instead of by shorthand. No more poring over volumes of testimony; judges of appellate courts could recline in their chairs while an attendant "plays" the "records," perhaps varying the program pleasantly with an occasional grand opera solo.

POSTMASTERS in certain large cities of the United States are taking compassion upon those "deserving cases" who are in want of reliable information. Special windows where questions, topographical and otherwise, will be answered, have been installed within the post office buildings. In a complex, mechanical age, it is a trying ordeal to be in search of a street or a train or a man or a happening that one is not accustomed to find every day. Usually the best that can be learned by random inquiry is: "Ask So-and-So. He will tell you all about it." So-and-So, unless he has specialized on that particular matter, probably suggests seeing So-and-So else, until the inquirer feels like the hero of "Little Dorrit," seeking information among the barnacles of the Circumlocution Office. It is comforting to find postmasters entering upon the good work of making general information more easily accessible.

IT is an excellent thing to be gratified at signs of progress, to congratulate the world on the gradual emancipation of women, and to feel that their increasing entry into public affairs is good—for themselves and current civilization. But it is well to be restrained in pride over these achievements and not to feel too keenly how much superior to the ancients we are. A reminder comes from the ruins of a Babylonian colonial town in Asia Minor where cuneiform inscriptions of 2400 B. C. reveal that the city was ruled by a prince and a princess, together with a male prefect and a woman prefect, and that the powers of the princess and the "prefectess" were precisely equal to those of their male colleagues.

PRESIDENT HARDING's happy faculty of doing just the right thing at the right time is seen in nothing so delightfully as when he allows himself to perform those little "human" acts, which seem nothing at the moment but which in reality mark the "man." The other day it was a youngster whom the Chief Executive had as his guest in his box at the first ball game of the season in Washington; now it is the presidential car stopping and buying flowers from some children with bunches for sale by the side of the road, and doing it, of course, without disclosing his identity. How true it is that a "touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

THE film producers who wanted the loan of a fine Newfoundland dog, and who received the offer of one for £1000, probably have to thank for that figure (which was not accepted) merely the publicity experts of the "movie" trade. They frequently give us to understand that a film star of the first magnitude makes as much in a week as a president does in a year. Every dog has his day, and if it happens to be spent in such expensive company the dog's owner may be excused for assuming that his animal was entitled to a salary that would enable it to "keep up the position."